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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE LOTTERY BILL PASSED

Complete Suppression of the Traffic Provided For.

BILL NOW GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

Introduced in the Senate Almost a Year Ago—Passed in the House Under a Suspension of the Rules.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The bill providing for the suppression of the lottery traffic between the States and between this country and foreign countries, through the agency of the United States mails and express companies, was passed to-day by the House under suspension of the rules, and only needs the signature of President Cleveland to be the law. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar on April 18, 1894. Mr. Hoar called it up on May 2 for consideration, and it was discussed at some length. The propriety of passing the bill was questioned by Mr. Vest, who considered it entirely too stringent. The doctrine of intervention in the affairs of different States was being carried too far, he said, and he made a special plea in advocacy of permitting religious societies to raise money at fairs by lotteries. This suggestion led Mr. Gray to inquire whether it would be germane to amend the bill so as exempt church fairs and other similar entertainments from its operation. Mr. Gorman agreed with Mr. Vest that the bill was too sweeping. His objection to it, also, was that it prevented the offering of prizes at innocent church fairs and other enterprises of that sort. Mr. Gorman's speeches were plainly the most anxious that were delivered in opposition to the bill.

In answer to the objection that the bill would prevent church people from indulging in innocent gambling, Mr. Hoar said that the Churches would be able to proceed just as they pleased without being interfered with in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Missouri. But, if it was necessary for the sake of the great good of suppressing the most dangerous and destructive species of gambling to break it up in little church fairs, he thought it ought to be done. Then, in reply to Mr. Gorman's assertion that a great revenue came to the lottery people from gambling operations, and that the Government would have to pay their expenses if they were cut off from such operations, he declared that they ought to be cut off from them, and that he would vote against Mr. Gorman when that was the issue. At this point Mr. Harris of Tennessee objected to further consideration of the bill. It again was called up on May 19, and, after a short discussion, passed without a division.

The bill immediately was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, but, owing to the absence of some of its members, the committee was unable to make a prompt report. The whole matter finally was placed in the hands of Mr. Broderick of Kansas, who made a favorable report, which was agreed to by all except two members of the committee. Attempts to induce the Committee on Rules to name a day for the consideration of the bill were unsuccessful. The Judiciary Committee finally held a meeting for the purpose of expediting the passage of the bill, and it instructed its Chairman, Mr. Culberson, to confer with the Speaker and bring the measure before the House at the earliest possible day. It was moved that the rules be suspended and that the House consider the bill, and the motion was agreed to without opposition. Members of the Judiciary Committee are confident that the President will sign the bill, and are very much elated over their success.

The bill is as follows:

Any person who shall cause to be brought within the United States from abroad for the purpose of disposing of the same, or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or carried from one State to another in the United States any paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, so-called gift concert, or similar enterprise, offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or shall cause any advertisement of such lottery, so-called gift concert, or similar enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, to be brought into the United States, or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or transferred from one State to another in the same, shall be punishable in the first offense by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, and in the second and after offenses by such imprisonment only.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of Sections 3,929 and 4,041 of the United States Revised Statutes, as amended, respectively, and the provisions of Sections 2,491 and 2,492 of the United States Revised Statutes, and of Sections 11, 12, and 13 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, entitled "Chapter 1,294, an act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," and all other provisions of law for the suppression of traffic in or circulation of any such tickets, chances, shares, or interests in or other matter relating to lotteries, or for the suppression of traffic in or circulation of obscene books or articles of any kind, shall apply in support, aid, and furtherance of the enforcement of this act.

Sec. 3. That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to repeal by implication Sections 3,894, 3,929, or 4,041 of the Revised Statutes, or any part thereof, nor any provisions of the act of Congress of April 29, 1878, entitled, "An act to prevent the sale of policy or lottery tickets in the District of Columbia," nor any provisions of the act of Sept. 19, 1890, entitled, "An act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to lotteries, and for other purposes," nor any provisions of the laws whatsoever against the establishment of lotteries or games or other schemes, or prizes, or chances, or the traffic in or circulation of tickets and other such papers or instruments, or the publication of advertisements or notices in any wise relating thereto.

Sec. 4. That the powers conferred upon the Postmaster General by the statute of 1890, Chapter 908, Section 2, are hereby extended and made applicable to all letters or other matter sent by mail.

The law of 1890 forbade the use of United States mails for lottery advertisements. This law has been evaded by the express companies. The bill passed to-day remedies the defects in the existing law.

A St. Louis Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—George H. Small, who was nominated to-day to be Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis, is one of the most prominent citizens of that city, where he has resided for thirty years. He has been a strong party man, but never held a political office until his appointment by the Governor, a few years ago, as one of the Board of Police Commissioners, with which he still is connected. He is the representative in St. Louis of a number of Eastern commercial houses. He was indorsed for the Assistant Treasurership by Gov. Francis, Representative Cobb, and other Democrats of prominence in the city and State. His application had the backing also of all the State and city organizations. He is about fifty years of age.

Four Children Burned to Death.

GLENVILLE, Ala., March 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams went to a dance last night, and when they returned they found their home in ashes. Their four children perished in the fire.

MR. WILSON HAS BEEN CONFIRMED

Prompt Action by the Senate—Some New-York Nominations Disposed of—The Waiting List.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate spent two hours in executive session to day, and disposed of considerable business. One of its first acts was to confirm the nomination of William L. Wilson to be Postmaster General.

Then a long debate came as a result of the attempt of the Senators from South Dakota to defeat the confirmation of Alfred S. Tinsley as Postmaster at Sioux Falls, and the vote which followed gave victory to them.

At the instance of Mr. Hill, these nominations of New-York Postmasters were confirmed: George H. Cotton, Elmira; Henry C. Hall, Whitehall; Leroy Akins, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; John C. Marlette, Fultonville; Albert Dornfeld, North Tonawanda; William W. Collins, Whitney's Point; Fannie P. Bisgood, Sag Harbor.

All the army and navy promotions on the calendar were also confirmed, including the following: Commodore William A. Kirkland, to be Rear Admiral in the navy; Capt. Francis M. Banca, to be Commodore; Commander Purnell F. Harrington, to be Captain; Lieut. Commanders Samuel W. Very, Frederick W. Crocker, and Robert M. Berry, to be Commanders.

The list of New-York Post Office nominations remaining unacted upon is as follows: William J. Atchison, Owego; Lyman S. Coleman, Castile; W. G. Crum, Bath; George W. Grieve, Perry; Michael A. Leary, Penn Yan; William H. Murray, Hornellsville; Martin J. Sunderlin, Watkins; John Peel, Jr., Livonia Station, and James E. Conley, Brockport.

Mr. Hill said this evening that it was likely that all these nominations would be acted upon before the Senate adjourned. There is trouble among the Democrats in Bath over the nomination of Crum, and the Democrats of western Monroe County are considerably exercised over Conley's appointment. Mr. Hill said that he had received a great many telegrams from the friends and opponents of Conley, and had not yet decided what action he would take.

The nomination of Joseph H. Senner to be Commissioner of Immigration at New-York has not yet been reported from the Committee on Immigration, of which Mr. Hill is Chairman, but the Senator said it would probably be reported and favorably acted upon.

OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Resolutions Ask for the Impeachment of the Governor and Bank Examiner of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—The Minnesota House of Representatives was thrown into great excitement at its afternoon session when the Populist Representative from Renville County, Matthew Brevig, introduced a sensational set of resolutions, attacking the honesty of State Bank Examiner Kenyon and Gov. Clough.

The resolutions ask for the impeachment of both these officials, if the charges made are proved true. They state that Kenyon, in May, 1893, examined the affairs of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, and reported the concern in a healthy condition, but, in spite of this, the company in a few days failed for millions, and its President fled from the country.

The resolutions further recite that the books of the company showed it to have been bankrupt months before it failed, and that Kenyon must have known it when he made his report. The resolutions ask for a committee to examine the officers and employes of the banks and financial concerns of this State, and ascertain whether any corrupt considerations ever passed to Kenyon for any report, made or to be made; to prepare, on the evidence found, articles of impeachment against Kenyon, and, if the evidence shall warrant, to prepare like articles of impeachment against David M. Clough, Governor of the State.

A notice of debate was quickly given, and the resolutions went over until to-morrow. Both Gov. Clough and Examiner Kenyon say they will have no trouble in showing that the resolutions are the outgrowth of spite on the part of Minneapolis attorneys.

MANSFIELD LOSES HIS TEMPER

He Tells a St. Louis Audience that He Returns with Interest Its Lack of Appreciation of Him.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Richard Mansfield, now playing at the Hagan Theatre, was loudly encored last night when the curtain fell on a death scene. He failed to respond, and the audience became boisterous. The actor, very angry, then walked before the curtain and said:

"If you insist on raising the dead, you must not grumble at the remarks of the corpse. The size of this audience, which is not up to that of a one-night Texas stand, argues that I am not appreciated in St. Louis. I am not a hypocrite, and will say bluntly that I return the want of appreciation with interest."

Mr. Mansfield then bowed himself off the stage in time to escape the storm of indignation which followed when the audience recovered from its astonishment. The actor lost money here several years ago, and says this will be his last visit.

Copyright Law Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Acting Secretary Hamlin has decided that under the copyright law each passenger arriving in this country from Canada can bring in with him for his own use two copies of books, &c., free of duty.

The case in which the ruling was made arose over the selling of copies of "Ben Hur" on Canadian railroad trains at 25 cents a volume, when the price in this country was $1.50 a volume, and their importation into this country, to the detriment of the publishers.

The President Will Hunt Ducks.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The indications are that the President expects to go to North Carolina on a fishing and ducking trip shortly after the adjournment of Congress. The lighthouse tender Violet, upon which his earlier trips were made, has been ordered to leave Baltimore to-morrow and come to Washington, where she should arrive Monday.

Secretary Carlisle will accompany the President. Both the President and Mr. Carlisle are greatly in need of rest.

Iron Spile Bridge Gives Way.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 1.—Word was received here to-day of the breaking of the iron spile bridge across Westport River by an ice floe about six acres in extent, which crashed against the abutments of the draw. There is much interest taken in this bridge in engineering circles from the fact that it was built on cast-iron spiles driven into salt water where a very strong tide runs.

MR. PLATT HAS CALLERS

The Damaged Republican Machine Under Discussion.

EX-SPEAKER MALBY READY FOR WAR

The Telephone to Albany Pressed Into Service by the Platt Men—Edward Lauterbach Reports.

Thomas C. Platt did not visit his office at 49 Broadway yesterday. He remained away from his private business for the day by the advice of his physician. He has not yet fully recovered from his illness.

He remained at his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel almost all day, and attended to some of his political business. Here are some of the Platt men who called on him during the day: Senator O'Connor, Senator Harvey Donaldson, Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee's Executive Committee; Speaker Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

The idea that there was any formal conference was pooh poohed. Probably there was not. But the present lamentable condition of the Platt machine, and the warfare that the anti-Platt people are making on it all over the State were discussed, and the best method of procedure was discussed. The main object of the Platt men is to endeavor to get Gov. Morton to stand between them and political destruction.

The fact is that never in the history of the Platt machine has its leaders been so frightened and discouraged. One of them—a leader among them, too—was heard to say last night:

"If we do go down, we will go down with our colors flying."

Edward Lauterbach called on Mr. Platt yesterday to tell him of his failure to induce Commissioner Brookfield to divide the patronage of the Department of Public Works with him. Afterward, he talked to the reporters about party harmony as glibly as though he believed such a thing existed in the Republican ranks.

Early in the day the long-distance telephone between New-York and Albany was pressed into service by the Platt people, and perhaps its use had something to do with Senator Lexow's peculiar conduct on the Police Reorganization bills. The theory was advanced that the order was sent to Albany to move them, so as to create the impression that the Brookfield-Lauterbach conference of Thursday night had resulted in the establishment of harmony, which it did not.

Speaker Fish said last night: "No retaliatory bills will be passed. The Legislature will follow the policy of the Governor."

Ex-Speaker Malby came down from Albany to the city yesterday, and he made no secret of the fact that he came here to consult with some of the anti-Platt leaders. He found, however, that Cornelius N. Bliss was in Boston, and that ex-Senator Fassett and John Dwight had gone home to look after the anti-Platt movement in their counties. They will return here in a few days.

Mr. Malby saw John E. Milholland and a few other anti-Platt men yesterday afternoon. He paid a short visit last night to the Union League Club, where he is said to have seen Gen. Samuel Thomas and a few others interested in the vigorous anti-Platt movement. Speaking of the veto by the Governor of his forty-thousand-dollar armory bill, Mr. Malby said last night that he would have no complaint to make about it, if the principle laid down in the veto is followed out in the Governor's action on other appropriation bills. If not, he proposes to try and pass the bill over the Governor's veto, and to say some things on the floor of the Assembly that will be interesting.

It is thought that he has Senator Parsons's bill making a preliminary appropriation of $150,000 for the Genesee water supply in his mind. Mr. Malby voted against this bill in the Committee on Rules last year.

MR. LEXOW'S SURPRISING MOVE.

He Tries to Get the Police Bills Before the Senate Without Authority.

ALBANY, March 1.—The local fight in New-York assumed a new phase this morning, so far as the Legislature is concerned.

Senator O'Connor was summoned to New-York yesterday afternoon, and this morning long-range telephoning was indulged in between the metropolis and the capital. Senator Lexow was left here to manage things, and, as usual on such occasions, succeeded in making a bad break. Only fourteen Senators were in their seats when he arose, and, laboring under the impression that he was the special committee that investigated the Police Department of New-York, he reported the three police bills, known as Senate bills 402, 403, and 404; the first known as the Bi-Partisan Commission bill, the second as the Reorganization Commission bill, and the third as the Police Pension bill. He moved that these three bills be made a special order next week in general orders.

The few Democratic Senators present nearly gasped for breath at this fresh change of front of the Nyack statesman.

"What has occurred?" "Have Platt and the Mayor reached an understanding?" "Are Byrnes, Murray, and Kerwin to be retired beyond question?" were a few of the remarks that went bounding over the Senate.

Senator Dan Bradley of Kings, of the special committee, raised the point of order that the bills could not be reported, for the very important reason that the committee had held no meeting.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who was in the chair, ruled the point of order eminently proper. The bills were thereupon returned to Senator Lexow.

Senator Lexow gave notice that the committee would hold a meeting immediately after adjournment. He and Senator Bradley alone reported, and, for want of a quorum, the matter went over to Monday night.

Next to the McKinley raid for New-York delegates this flop by Mr. Lexow was the sensation of the day at the capital. But one interpretation was put upon it, namely, that a truce of some sort had been patched up between the Mayor of New-York and the Republican State and county organizations, in spite of the hostile character of the appointments made yesterday by Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield and Corporation Counsel Scott.

One particular friend of Mr. Platt asserted that the only solution was that the Mayor must have conveyed to Mr. Platt an intimation that he proposed to retain Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin and Superintendent Byrnes. But those who have followed the Mayor's policy and heeded his oft-repeated expressions of indifference as to what course the Legislature might pursue toward him, regarded the explanation as rather weak. However, it was generally believed that one of two things had occurred, either that the Mayor and Mr. Platt had come together, or that Mr. Platt had surrendered to popular sentiment.

A CRUISER'S MYSTERIOUS MISSION

Commander Davis of the Montgomery Has Received Orders in Cypher Dispatches That Remain Secret.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The cruiser Montgomery quitted Mobile to-day for Truxillo, which is 900 miles due south, on the north coast of Honduras. As the Montgomery had two important tests of coal yet to complete at Mobile and was expected to remain there until March 20 at least, her sudden departure was a great surprise to naval officers and naturally excited considerable curiosity.

Investigation disclosed the fact that secret orders had been telegraphed in cipher to Commander Davis by Secretary Herbert last night, and that he was directed to follow them out immediately, returning to Mobile to complete the coal tests as soon as the ship was no longer needed on the Central American coast. Beyond this the instructions to Commander Davis are a mystery.

Secretary Herbert absolutely declined to say anything about the mission of the ship, although he intimated that she would be away for over a month. At the State Department reticence of a still more impressive quality was observed. None of the officials admitted that they knew anything about the Montgomery's movements. No news of any nature had been received from the vicinity of the ship's announced destination for some time, and it was stated there were no grounds for thinking that anything unusual was going on in Central America.

Secretaries Gresham and Herbert had two consultations during the afternoon, but there were no grounds for thinking that these were alleged to be connected with other matters than the Montgomery's mission.

Truxillo is a cable station, and if it is true, as some naval officers claim, that the Montgomery is simply off for a cruise, similar to that of the Atlanta a month ago, supplementary orders can reach her at that point. If the vague reports of filibustering along the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan coasts are subsequently verified, she can be promptly dispatched to either locality.

MOBILE, Ala., March 1.—The cruiser Montgomery left Mobile to-day at 3 o'clock for Truxillo. She will report back in Mobile in about three weeks. Orders to sail were received Monday, but were suspended until Mardi Gras celebration here was finished.

It is said here that she goes to Honduras to look into the claim of an American woman for indemnity for the death of her husband, and which has been ignored. Evidence on this point will be obtained by the commander of the cruiser.

COLUMBIA TO GO SOUTH AT ONCE

The Cruiser Will Not Wait to Get a Torpedo Outfit at Newport—Changes in Torpedoes Rumored.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 1.—According to Commodore Sampson, United States Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who is stopping at the torpedo station, it has been decided that the United States steamship Columbia will not come here for her torpedo outfit at once, but will, upon leaving the Brooklyn Navy Yard, proceed at once to join Admiral Meade's squadron in the West Indies. Her air compressor will be ready upon her return in the Spring, and she will then be given her torpedo equipment.

The fact of the Marblehead's bow torpedo tube being too small having been discovered before leaving the navy yard at Norfolk, will relieve the torpedo station of much work belonging to the construction department on her arrival here. Heretofore those faults have been passed at the navy yards as of no consequence and unnecessary delays have resulted here.

Commodore Sampson visited to-day the magazines of Rose Island, where some 12,000 pounds of gun cotton are stored. He also inspected the range upon which samples of the new smokeless powder are tested as prepared at the station, and this afternoon he spent in close study with Chemist Brown of various smokeless powders.

It is rumored that the Howell torpedo is to undergo some changes, one of which is the removal of the bulkhead and weighting where the water is now allowed to circulate. The changes suggest some new ideas in the Whitehead torpedoes. Just at present elaborate calculations toward this end are making to determine the centre of gravity of the torpedo under various considerations. Under the contract, some time since signed, twenty more of these weapons have yet to be supplied to the navy.

RELIEF FOR MANITOBA CATHOLICS

Statement that the Government Will Grant Remedial Legislation and that Parliament Will Dissolve.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 1.—Information has been received here that the Government has definitely decided to grant remedial legislation to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba. It is said that this decision will be officially announced on Saturday, and that on Sunday a mandament will be issued by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec accepting the declaration of the Government as satisfactory, and calling upon the Roman Catholic laity to support the present administration in giving effect to this policy.

These two proclamations from the State and Church will, it is further asserted, be followed by a dissolution of the present Parliament and an appeal to the country on the issue created.

Still No Change in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., March 1.—Rumors that the Massey men would go to Higgins caused a large attendance in the joint session of the Legislature to-day, but no change in the vote for Senator was made. The vote resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 8; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 5; Bayard, (Dem.,) 4; absent, 3.

Struck by a Trolley Car, but Not Hurt.

Six-year-old James Barbell ran into the street in front of his home, at 36 Front Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and was knocked down by trolley car 64 of the Fifth Avenue line.

By some extraordinary combination of circumstances, the boy was not hurt.

Kolbites to Discuss a Scheme.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 1.—Chairman S. M. Adams has called a meeting of the People's Party State Executive Committee for March 12. Kolb and the other candidates on his defeated State ticket, will be present. The scheme of setting up another Government will be discussed.

WRECKED AT PAMRAPO, N. J.

The Blue Line Flyer Struck an Empty Gondola Car.

TWO OF THE ENGINE CREW KILLED

Passengers Badly Bruised and Frightened—The Accident to the Express Due to the Parting of a Freight Train.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 1.—The fast Washington express, of the Royal Blue line, Philadelphia and Reading system, which runs over the New-Jersey Central tracks, and which left New-York at 6 o'clock this evening, was wrecked at East Forty-ninth Street (Pamrapo) thirty minutes later.

The engineer and coalheaver were killed. The fireman was seriously injured, and one passenger was badly bruised.

The wreck caught fire and the Bayonne Fire Department had to be summoned to extinguish the flames.

The Killed.

The killed are:

HOLLAND WINFIELD, coal-heaver, of Philadelphia. Taken from beneath the engine.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, engineer, of Philadelphia; taken from the wreck alive, but died before he could be removed to the hospital.

The Injured.

The injured are:

APPLEGATE, FRANK, of Tioga, Penn., a passenger; suffering from contusions and shock; received medical attention and proceeded on his journey.

ORRELL, H., fireman, of Lafayette, N. J.; severely bruised; removed to the Bayonne Hospital.

HOPKINS, GEORGE, baggagemaster; injuries not serious.

The train, which consisted of a baggage car, smoker, day coach, and vestibuled sleeper, left Communipaw at 6:12 P. M., in charge of Conductor William H. Snyder. It was drawn by Engine No. 680 of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. It takes three men to run these big locomotives—an engineer, fireman, and coal heaver, or, as the latter is designated in railroad parlance, a "door swinger." His duties consist in the main of opening and closing the furnace doors and getting coal in readiness for the fireman.

Engineer Thomas had his hand on the lever for the last time when the express pulled out of Jersey City. H. Orrell was his fireman, and Winfield Holland the coal heaver. The train was light, not carrying more than thirty passengers. The throttle was pulled wide open, and by the time Pamrapo was reached, the train was covering the ground at a speed not much less than fifty miles an hour.

Then occurred one of those singular accidents that, apparently, no human foresight can prevent. At this point the Jersey Central Railroad has four main tracks, all running through a deep cut or ravine. Nos. 1 and 2 are used by trains going to New-York. Nos. 3 and 4 are used by trains going westward.

The Washington express occupied No. 3, as usual. A minute or so before it was due to pass Forty-ninth Street, a train of empty coal cars proceeding in the same direction as the express, and drawn by Engine No. 667, passed through the station at a leisurely gait. The operator noticed that the coal train had broken in two, and notified the signalman at Forty-sixth Street of this fact. The latter flagged Engine No. 667 and brought it to a standstill.

The broken half of the train, in the meantime, came down the grade at a rapid gait, and collided with the front portion. The collision was of sufficient force to throw an empty gondola car diagonally across track No. 2.

Then the Washington Express came thundering along. The empty gondola car was reduced to kindling wood in the twinkling of an eye. The cowcatcher of the ponderous locomotive, as it left the rails, acted as a lever upon the ties and rails. On went the train with hardly diminished speed for nearly three blocks.

It ripped up all the ties and rails, and left not a vestige of track to mark its wild progress—nothing but a tangled mass of bent and twisted steel rails and splintered ties.

The engine finally rolled over, burying its crew.

The baggage car mounted the tender, passed over it, and was reduced to pieces on the locomotive. Nothing was left intact save the roof, and that now rests on top of the coal train.

George Hopkins, the baggage master, does not know how he escaped. He was in his car when the collision occurred.

"The first thing I knew," he said, "was that the car was breaking apart. Then I was flung on to the bank. I was so frightened, I really cannot tell how I escaped."

The smoking car followed the baggage car and attempted the same feat of jumping over the locomotive. It only partially succeeded. The forward part mounted the tender, thus elevating the car at an angle of forty-five degrees. The passengers had to crawl through the windows.

The sleeper and day coach bumped along in a hap-hazard fashion, bruising and frightening the passengers, but otherwise not doing much damage.

Conductor Snyder, who was unhurt; the brakeman, and a number of the passengers turned their attention to the unfortunate men pinned down under the locomotive. To add to the horror of the disaster, the wreckage of the baggage car was ignited by the fires of the engine, and the Bayonne Fire Department was summoned. It soon had the flames under control.

Willing workers had, in the meantime, succeeded in getting out the engineer, William Thomas. Both his legs were broken, and he was frightfully crushed and mangled. He died while preparations were being made to remove him to the hospital.

Holland, the coal-passer, was next taken from the ruins of the engine after the fire had been put out. He was dead. Fireman Orrell was more fortunate than his companions. He escaped with contusions of the body and scalp wounds.

The passengers, all of whom were badly frightened, and many of whom were suffering from bruises of a greater and lesser extent, were returned to Communipaw on a special train.

Tracks 2, 3, and 4 at Bayonne were completely blocked, but track No. 1 was utilized for local trains in both directions. Express trains were sent by way of the Newark loop. The passengers on the Washington express went West at 8:45 P. M.

W. H. Peddle, Division Superintendent, and two wrecking gangs were soon on the scene and it is expected that the tracks will be cleared and reopened for traffic early to-morrow morning.

The agent at the Forty-ninth Street station says that when the latter part of the coal train struck the forward part he rushed out to signal the express, but it was too late.

COLLISION ON THE ELEVATED

A Car Breaks from a Train at a Switch and is Run Into by an Engine—Two Persons Injured.

An accident occurred on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad at Worth Street and West Broadway yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, by which two persons were slightly injured and many others were badly shaken up and greatly frightened.

Miss Kate Sweeney, twenty-four years old, of 55 Barclay Street, New Brighton, Staten Island, received a scalp wound, and George Bentley, twenty-five years old, of 115 West Ninety-sixth Street, received a contusion of the right leg. Both refused assistance and went to their homes.

The accident was due to the hasty manner in which a switchman endeavored to perform his duty. A down-town train had left the Franklin Street station and was proceeding on its way toward South Ferry. All of the cars except the last one of the train had passed the switch when the switch-tender threw the switch and the last car of the train, taking the switch, broke loose from the train and ran over toward the up track, upon which it would have gone had its progress not been stopped by an engine that was coming in the other direction.

The engine that struck the car that was "running wild" is used for making up express trains at Franklin Street. It struck the car almost midway between the platforms and derailed it in such a way that it stopped the traffic on both tracks.

The wooden guards that run parallel with the rails were torn and forced from their positions. The engine sustained little injury, but the car was badly damaged. The glass from the car windows was thrown into the car and fell in a multitude of pieces on the passengers. Fortunately there were only a few passengers in the car at the time, but those that were there were thrown from their seats and into a heap on the car floor. The women were greatly frightened. One of them fainted and was carried along the footpath beside the track to the Franklin Street station. The other passengers were helped out of the car and walked to Franklin Street, where they descended and went over to the Ninth Avenue road to continue on their way to South Ferry.

A force of men was at once put to work to remove the car and open the tracks to travel again. In the meantime, trains blocked both tracks and extended up and down the road in both directions.

The officials of the company who were seen were unwilling to say anything about the accident.

The accident was such a one as is likely to occur at any time through the negligence of a switch tender. As no one was seriously injured, the man who caused the accident was not arrested.

STRIKERS AND WORKERS FIGHT

Trouble Between Cigarmakers in Pearl Street Caused Excitement and Attracted a Crowd—Arrests Made.

As the cigarmakers employed by Pindo & Co., at 226 Pearl Street, left the building last evening they were met by strikers who were lately employed there.

Antonio Salvates, twenty-two years old, of 105 West Third Street, a striker, and José Jarrow, a non-union man, of 401 West Thirty-fourth Street, got into a difficulty, which resulted in the arrest of Salvates, who was charged with assault.

Policeman Healey of the Old Slip Station made the arrest, and as he started off with his prisoner another fight occurred between the opposed workmen. Then a general fight began.

Three other policemen arrested A. Santago of 189 Adams Street, Brooklyn, a union man, who was charged by Vincento Gonzales, a non-union man, of 314 West Twentieth Street, with using threatening and abusive language; Joseph Balaz of 27 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, charged by Joseph Helluy of 122 Forsyth Street, a non-union man, with following and threatening him, and Angel Rodrguez of 197 Amity Street, Brooklyn, a non-union man, charged with assaulting one of the strikers.

At the Old Slip Station House, Gonzalez was charged by a striker with carrying concealed weapons, and a revolver was found in his hip pocket.

More than 1,000 men blocked the streets during the excitement, and the police had difficulty in keeping them back.

Mr. Pindo and his partner, S. Garcia, followed the procession to the police station, and the former gave bail for Gonzalez. Bail was offered by a restaurant keeper of 120 Maiden Lane for the strikers, but it was refused. The men will appear at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Rosa France Is Very Ill.

BOSTON, March 1.—Rosa France, well known here as a comic actress and singer, is lying seriously ill at the Hoffman House in this city. Her malady is neuritis, or inflammation of the nerves. She has been ill since Christmas, and for seven weeks has been confined to her bed. Miss France has just completed her thirtieth year. She was recently a member of the company presenting "A Milk White Flag" at Hoyt's Theatre, New-York. She belongs to an old theatrical family. Her mother, Rachel Noah, who is attending her in her illness, is a well-known actress.

A Photographer Murdered.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—The body of a murdered man was found in the outskirts of the city near the Northeastern Railway tracks this morning. The pockets were turned inside out. A hospital ticket was found on the body, which indicated that the man's name was W. H. King of Albion, N. Y. He was a photographer, and came frequently to New-Orleans, having been employed at one time by a Chicago photograph company. He had evidently been murdered for his money.

A Nebraska Bank Fails.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Controller Eckels is informed that the Holbridge National Bank of Holbridge, Neb., capital $75,000, failed to-day. The bank owes $60,000. Bank Examiner Whitmore has been directed to take charge of it.

American Physicians Excluded.

RICHFORD, Vt., March 1.—The Canadian authorities have forbidden physicians in Richford to practice medicine in Canada. Richford is only one mile from the boundary line, and local physicians have many patients over the line.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are sold by all the best grocers.—Adv.

CRUSHED UNDER RUINS

Two Buildings in This City Collapse.

FOUR LIVES WERE LOST

Over a Score of Workmen Hurt; Some May Not Recover.

ONE LABORER IS STILL MISSING

Walls of an Old Malt House in Process of Demolition Tumble Down.

INTERIOR OF FLAT HOUSES FALLS

Police Reminded of the Buddensieck Disaster—Mortar Described as So Much Dirt.

Two buildings tumbled down in New-York yesterday, in both cases with fatal result.

The rear wall of the old Schweyer malthouse, at Forty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, which is in process of demolition, toppled over soon after 9 o'clock in the morning. A dozen men were overwhelmed by the débris and carried four stories to the ground, amid a mass of wreckage. Three persons were killed and a dozen were injured.

The walls of an airshaft in the centre of a row of four unfinished flathouses on Orchard Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, gave way shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the buildings were partially wrecked. One man is missing and is supposed to be buried in the ruins. Nine were injured. One man was so seriously hurt that he died in the hospital.

Killed at the Malthouse.

Those killed in the malthouse disaster were:

CULLEN, HUGH, laborer, twenty-five years, single; head crushed.

O'CONNOR, JOHN, laborer, fifty-five years; 427 West Forty-sixth street; head mashed, body crushed.

TICCOR, ANGELO, laborer, single, twenty-six years old; 658 Eleventh Avenue; head crushed.

Injured at the Malthouse.

Among those injured at the malthouse disaster were:

BOBSIENN, CHARLES, laborer, married, fifty-two years, 552 West Forty-third Street; severe injuries to head, general bruises, severe shock; in a serious condition; Roosevelt Hospital.

CURRAN, PATRICK, forty-six years, laborer, Oak Point; severe bruises; attended at malt house by ambulance surgeon, and went home.

GREELY, MICHAEL, laborer, twenty-five years, 743 Terth Avenue; bruises on the arms and legs and body; treated at the Roosevelt Hospital, and went home.

MALLOY, JAMES, laborer, thirty-four years, 743 Tenth Avenue; contusions; treated by ambulance surgeon at the malt house, and went home.

McCANNON, THOMAS, laborer, twenty-seven years, 535 West Forty-fourth Street; general contusions, treated at Roosevelt Hospital, and went home.

MEANEY, EDWARD, laborer, twenty-one years, 553 West Fifty-third Street; bruises on the body; treated at Roosevelt Hospital, and went home.

MORAN, FELIX, twenty-seven years, single, laborer, 178 West Ninety-fourth Street; severe injuries to left hip and leg, Roosevelt Hospital.

STEIN, LOUIS, twenty-two years, married, laborer, 225 West Sixtieth Street; hip dislocated, bruises; Roosevelt Hospital.

Killed at the Flat Houses.

The one fatality at the flat houses was:

THORNTON, FRANK, eighteen years, 69 Taylor Street, Astoria; bricklayer's apprentice; injuries to head and body; Gouverneur Hospital, where he died.

Missing at the Flat Houses.

Among the workmen not accounted for at the flat houses was:

ROSSI, JAMES, Italian, laborer, supposed to be buried in the ruins.

Injured at the Flat Houses.

Those seriously hurt at the flat houses were:

BARBARI, FRANK, twenty-six years, laborer, 314 East Eleventh Street; right leg broken; Bellevue Hospital.

FLAHERTY, PATRICK, twenty-two years, bricklayer, 367 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; head and back injured; Bellevue Hospital.

GAMBLE, GEORGE, thirty-two years, bricklayer, 168 West Ninety-eighth Street; both legs broken, contusions of body; Gouverneur Hospital.

KLEIN, ANTONIO, bricklayer, forty-three years, 109 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn; legs bruised and head cut; treated at ruins by ambulance surgeon, and went home.

LAWLER, EDWARD, nineteen years, blacksmith's apprentice, 304 East Forty-fourth Street; head cut; shoulder injured; Bellevue Hospital.

MALLOY, PATRICK, forty-eight years, bricklayer, Flushing Avenue, Astoria; injury to body; Gouverneur Hospital.

MALLOY, PETER, forty-five years, bricklayer; Flushing Avenue, Astoria; skull fractured; Bellevue Hospital. Condition serious.

THORNTON, JOHN, twenty-one years, bricklayer, 69 Taylor Street, Astoria; head cut and body contused; Gouverneur Hospital.

WILKINSON, WILLIAM, twenty-one years, bricklayer, Astoria; back broken; hospital surgeons say he will die.

The first accident was due, it is said by the police, to carelessness in tearing down the building, which was old and shaky. Accounts differ as to whether the floor or the walls first gave way.

Patrick Keegan of 551 West Fifty-third Street, and George O'Keefe, 2,125 Eighth Avenue, the contractors in charge of demolishing the malt house, were arrested, and held in $2,000 bail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

According to the Building Department, it is not responsible for the way in which old buildings are torn down, but only for the way in which new ones are put up.

William F. Lennon, the owner of the Orchard Street flats, was arrested, and held

in $10,000 bail for the action of the Coroner's jury.

John C. Gleave of Astoria and Peter Combes of this city, the contractors, were arrested and locked up.

The police say the Orchard Street accident was akin to the disaster some years ago which befell the Buddensick flats in West Sixty-second Street.

Samples of the mortar taken by the police from the walls and from the ruins crumbled like dirt in the hands. It bore no resemblance to mortar.

The alleged sand used was taken from the vacant lot in the rear of the flats.

THREE KILLED, TWELVE INJURED

Men Crushed and Mangled in Ruins of an Old Malt House.

Three men were killed and a dozen injured yesterday morning by the tumbling in of a wall of the old malt house at the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

The building had stood since 1866, and was used for many years as a malt house by Edward Schweyer. A short time ago the property was sold to John McKelvey, a builder of 412 West Forty-seventh Street. He was having it torn down to make way for a large flat house.

The contract for demolishing the old malt house was held by Patrick Keegan of 551 West Fifty-third Street, and George O'Keefe of 2,125 Eighth Avenue. They were arrested by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with criminal negligence, and were released in $2,000 bail by Coroner Hoeber, to await the result of the inquest.

Keegan and O'Keefe began to tear the building down two weeks ago. They put a gang of forty men at work. The walls were of brick, most of the beams were of wood, and little trouble was encountered except in the taking down of the kiln, which was situated in the rear of the place. The malt house was originally in two sections. One of these, at Forty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, was seven stories high, and extended 100 feet along Forty-third Street, and 50 feet on Tenth Avenue. The other section, adjoined on Tenth Avenue, was 40 feet wide, 5 stories high, and 100 feet in depth. The kiln took up the entire rear half of the second section.

The beams of the kiln were of iron, and each floor was of sheet iron, so constructed in order that heat would pass freely through the kiln from the bottom to the top.

The men were divided into three gangs. One gang was employed in tearing down the brick walls, another in carrying away the refuse material, and the third in taking out the beams, tearing up the floors, and demolishing the skeleton structure of the building. The men worked with unequal rapidity in different parts of the building, with the result that, while the walls and wooden beams on the Forty-third Street side of the building were down as far yesterday morning as the third floor, the walls along Tenth Avenue were no lower than the fifth story in one place, and the iron beams and floors of the kiln were down only to the fourth floor.

A gang of sixteen men started in at 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the kiln and the rear wall. The fifth-story beams had been taken out the day before, and the rear brick wall towered nearly one full story above the iron sheathing of the fourth floor. When the men began work yesterday some of them noticed a long crack in the rear wall. The crack was over seven feet in length, and on each side the wall bulged into the bulging part were fitted the iron beams, under the fourth floor. The beams extended only about three inches into the wall, and they had a very slender purchase, rendered still more precarious by the cracking and bulging.

Accounts differ as to the cause of the accident. According to some of the men the weight of the bricks and débris temporarily piled on the fourth floor, added to the combined weight of the men collected at that point, rendered the beams unsteady, and caused them to lose their purchase in the old wall. According to others, the overtowering wall, which had been weakened not only by the crack, but also by being taken down at either end, was the first to fall.

Whatever was the cause, there was a sudden ominous cracking at a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and before the fifteen or sixteen laborers had time to realize what was coming, the walls and beams gave way with a mighty roar and crash, and everything tumbled down together. Men, walls, beams refuse, all went, the beams and débris crashing their way through every floor to the bottom. In this downfall the men, even before they could utter a cry, were torn and dragged and hurled to the ground floor of the building, and were covered and pinned down by iron work, timber, and the like.

The falling in of the kiln made a great noise, and raised a big cloud of dust. The whole neighborhood was aroused and startled by the crash, and in a few minutes a crowd of 1,000 persons was surrounding the ruins. Contractor O'Keefe had left the building a few minutes before. Keegan, his partner, was on the fourth floor at the time of the accident, but was some distance from the kiln, and so escaped.

The work of rescue was prompt. The cries of the injured and imprisoned men could be plainly heard, and were a guide to those hastening to render assistance.

Peter Money of 652 West Nineteenth Street, the representative of Mr. McKelvey, the owner of the building, was standing on Tenth Avenue, and he quickly turned in a fire alarm and then an ambulance call. Chief Gicqud of the Fire Department was on the scene in a few minutes, with Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 4 and 21, and the firemen set to work to clear away the ruins and get at the imprisoned men. The first thing Chief Gicquel did was to send in a general ambulance call.

Patrick McDonnell was the first to be reached. He was pinned down by a wooden beam, and was partly covered with brick, but he was struggling to free himself. He called for a rope. The firemen let a rope down to him, and, tying one end around his body, he dug away the bricks and was hauled up. He was not badly hurt, and, after receiving treatment at the hands of a Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon, he went home.

Meanwhile a squad of twenty reserves had come from the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and they cleared the crowd from the building, thus giving the firemen a better chance to work.

Under a mass of brick was found the body of Angelo Ticcor, an Italian, known among the men as "No. 3." His head was crushed. Ticcor was identified by means of a letter found in his pocket. It was from his mother, who thanked her son for sending her $25.

A few feet from Ticcor's body was found the body of Hugh Cullen, under two feet of brick and débris, to which was superadded the weight of a large iron beam. Cullen's head was mashed and the body was badly crushed.

The sound of groans led the firemen to a pile of débris in the northeast corner of the ruins. There, under a heavy weight of beams and brick, they came across an almost lifeless body. It was that of John O'Connor. He was taken out tenderly, and, after being laid a few moments beside Ticcor and Cullen, was put in a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. He died on his way to the hospital.

Charles Bobslenn was firmly wedged under a beam, and it took half an hour to extricate him. At Roosevelt Hospital he was found to be suffering from severe injuries to the head and serious bruises over the body.

Louis Stein cried piteously to the firemen to take him out. A heavy wooden beam lay on his legs. At the hospital the surgeons found one of his thighs was fractured.

As fast as the injured workmen were extricated from the ruins they were taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Six or more of the men escaped from the ruins before the firemen came, and they left no record of their names or injuries. About thirty men were working in other parts of the building, on different floors, at the time of the accident.

Among the first to reach the scene of the disaster were Fathers Cunnion and Daly of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church. They stood side by side with the firemen in the ruins, and, as the workmen were brought out, they gave them the comforts of their religion. To those who appeared mortally wounded extreme unction was administered.

There were rumors that other bodies were in the ruins. Chief Gicquel made a careful search with his men. No more were found.

Roundsman Aiken placed Contractors Keegan and O'Keefe under arrest, and they were locked in the station house. Later they were taken to the Yorkville Police Court and arraigned before Justice Deuel, who turned them over to Coroner Hoeber. The latter released them in $2,000 bail each to await the inquest. Their surety was Cornelius Keegan, 551 West Fifty-third Street, father of one of the prisoners.

Both Keegan and O'Keefe said to the police that the tumbling in of the building was purely an accident. Mr. O'Keefe said care had been exercised in tearing down the building, and that he did not suspect the weakness of the rear wall and the beams.

Denis Smolee, a laborer, of 667 Tenth Avenue, was working on the third floor when the accident occurred. At the first sound of the crash he grabbed the sill of a window opening on Forty-third Street and jumped out. He landed in the street unhurt.

Thomas J. Brady, Superintendent of Buildings, was one of the first to reach the scene of the accident. He superintended the work of clearing away the ruins after the departure of the firemen. Mr. Brady took with him Michael Ried, Inspector of Buildings for that district. Mr. Ried said he was in the building a few days ago and watched the workmen taking down the walls. They were then exercising due care, he said.

At the Building Department it was said the department was responsible for buildings in course of erection, but not for those undergoing demolition. No permit to tear down was required, the Deputy Superintendent said, and, although the Inspectors often supervised to some extent the tearing down of buildings, they were not responsible for the way in which the work was done. "Of course," said the deputy, "it would be the duty of a deputy to warn the contractors and men if he actually saw them taking no proper precautions."

INTERIOR WALLS COLLAPSED.

Ten Laborers Hurt in a Tenement—One Dies in the Hospital.

The interior walls of two of a row of four tenement-house buildings on the west side of Orchard Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, collapsed yesterday afternoon while thirty-seven men and two boys were at work on the structures.

There were many narrow escapes from death. Ten of the bricklayers and laborers were so seriously injured as to necessitate their removal to hospitals. One died there.

One man is missing and is believed to have been caught under the great mass of bricks thrown into the cellar where he was at work. Efforts are being made to recover the body.

The collapse of the walls occurrred shortly after 4 o'clock. It came without any warning, and the bricklayers and laborers who were at work on the fourth and fifth floors were carried down with a great mass of bricks and beams into the cellar. The noise of the crash was heard for blocks around and created the most intense excitement.

An alarm of fire was sounded, and Chief Ahearn, with Engines 17 and 25 and Hook and Ladder companies 9 and 18, came in response to the summons. The firemen set at work to extricate the unfortunate laborers who were caught in the ruins. They were aided by a large force of police under Capt. Cortright. As the victims were brought out they were taken away in ambulances, which had been summoned over the Fire Department wires.

The first man who was dug out was William Wilkinson, a bricklayer, twenty-one years old, who lives in Astoria. He was unconscious, and is supposed to be fatally injured. His skull is fractured, and he has received a serious injury to the spine. Beside him were found Frank and John Thornton, brothers. Frank is but a youth, and was working as an apprentice to his brother, who is a bricklayer. He was brought out first, and when he was being carried to the ambulance he said, "Look for my brother; he's in there," and then he fainted.

The work of rescuing those who were known to have been caught in the collapse of the walls was rendered difficult by the quantity of beams and bricks that had to be moved before the men whose cries for help were heard could be reached.

George Gamble, a bricklayer, of 168 West Ninety-eighth Street, was carried out with both legs broken. Others rescued were not so badly injured. The last man who was taken out was Joseph Barbara, an Italian, who, with James Ross, also an Italian, was at work in the cellar mixing mortar. Two hours were consumed before he could be released, but, fortunately for him, the beams fell over him in such a way that they protected him from serious injury. While the firemen were working with all possible speed to release him he could be heard begging piteously for help, and several of his countrymen, who had worked in the building, and had escaped unhurt, shouted words of encouragement to him. When his face and the upper part of his body were uncovered an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital knelt beside him, and administered stimulants.

His companion, who was known as "Jimmy" Ross, has not been seen since the collapse of the walls, and is therefore believed to be buried beneath the bricks and other material which fill the cellar.

The row of buildings in which the collapse occurred is numbered from 151 to 157 Orchard Street. They have been in construction for ten weeks, and had reached the fifth floor. Eight bricklayers were at work on the fourth and fifth floors of the centre buildings, when the walls collapsed, and these men were all injured.

The owner of the buildings is William F. Lennon, a boss carpenter, whose shop is at 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, and who lives at 21 West Ninety-third Street. He was placed under arrest by Capt. Cortright of the Eldridge Street Police Station, but was subsequently released on $10,000 bail by Justice Ryan, Henry Degener of 931 Park Avenue becoming surety for him.

The contractors for the mason and brick work are Peter Combes of 1,629 Park Avenue and John C. Gleave of Astoria. The iron girders were supplied by Hoffman & Purdy, while a man named Schuyler is said to have furnished the lumber and done the framing. Both Combes and Gleave were arrested on a charge of criminal negligence, and locked up at the Eldridge Street Station.

Inspector Williams and Capt. Cortright made an examination of the wrecked building immediately after the accident. They found that the air shaft wall between the buildings 155 and 157 had given way, and in the fall had forced the weak party wall of the next building, so that the centre of the two buildings, beams and all, had dropped into the cellar.

The Captain secured specimens of the mortar, bricks, and sand used in the construction of the buildings. The mortar was like mud, and when dry could be easily crumbled between the fingers, showing an entire want of cohesive properties. The construction of the building appeared to be faulty in many respects.

The law requires that the girders used in the construction of the first floor above the ground should be of tested iron and should rest in the walls on granite blocks, 16 by 18 inches in dimensions. Many of the iron beams, it was found, did not rest on granite blocks, as required. In some cases the granite blocks were let into the walls, but the beams did not rest on them. They had either not been placed properly when put in, or had been shifted from their proper position.

The walls of the buildings had a very flimsy appearance, and the structure resembled very much the Buddensiek buildings which collapsed in West Sixty-second Street some years ago. The responsibility for that disaster was placed on Buddensiek, the owner of the flimsy structures, and he was sent to State prison.

It was the core of the buildings which dropped out yesterday. The front and rear walls are standing, but in an apparently dangerous condition, and they may have to be torn down.

The contractors ascribe the fall of the building to an undiscovered flaw or crack in a granite block on which one of the iron beams rested in the airshaft wall.

Contractor Combes said that they had beeen at work on the building since the middle of December. The iron beams, he said, were set before the first hard frost came. During the severe cold weather operations were suspended, and work was not resumed until Thursday. He asserted that all the materials used were first-class, and the building sand was obtained from the yard in the rear of the structures, and was what is known as fine-cut sand. He had been a builder four years, and had erected a seven-story flat at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and also six houses on the south side of Sixty-second Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, near the site of the Buddenslek houses, and had built three houses for W. F. Lennon, the owner of the Orchard Street structure, in Mangin Street, between Stanton and Rivington Streets.

The crack or flaw in the granite block could not be seen, according to the contractor, and, as the weight upon the iron which rested upon it increased as the height of the building increased, the granite block gave way, the iron girder dropped out of place, and the walls collapsed under the unequal pressure. There was no provision on the architect's plans for pillars in the basement to support the airshaft walls.

Contractor Gleave said that there were thirty-seven men and two boys at work on the building when the collapse occurred. He had gone through the building a few minutes before, and everything appeared to be all right. He was on the fifth floor on the front of the building, where there were nine men at work when the walls gave way, but they were in no peril, as it was the centre of the building which gave way.

The sand used in the mortar was of good quality, he declared. The bricks used in the construction of the interior work were obtained from the buildings on Allen Street, in the rear of the new structures, which were demolished to make room for new buildings, and they were properly cleaned before being used.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department, when informed of the probability that Rossi was buried in the ruins, sent for contractor T. P. Galligan to make a search of the débris. Sixty men were set at work last night.

The Building Inspector of the district is Timothy J. Ormsby, who lives at 152 Leonard Street. The contractors said yesterday that Ormsby visited the building frequently while the work was going on. The last visit he is said to have paid to the building was on Thursday, the day that work was resumed. He was not at his home last night. His wife said he had not been there during the evening. The police were looking for him, but he had not been arrested at midnight.

There was a report that in addition to Rossi, another man named Herman Schumann of 286 Amsterdam Avenue and two other hod carriers were somewhere buried beneath the ruins. Up to 11 o'clock no trace of these had been found there, and a number of people had visited the police station with the news that they were missing from their homes.

A Judge's Care for a Sick Juror.

From The Buffalo Courier, Feb. 22.

A rare old-fashioned, gentlemanly, and dignified jurist is the Hon. Hamilton Ward. On the bench he is austere, yet considerate; off the bench he is the embodiment of geniality. Take the Murray-Bright case, for instance. On entering the court, he speaks pleasantly to the jurors, asks about their health, and "all the comforts" of their temporary quarters in the jail. One of the jurors was ill yesterday, and Judge Ward ordered the Sheriff to provide a separate and comfortable room for the sick man. There are Judges and Judges, but not any too many like Hamilton Ward.

Lincoln's Grandfather Linkhorn.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

R. T. Durrett of Louisville, at one time an editorial writer on The Courier-Journal, in a letter to City Controller Sturgeon of St. Louis, makes the following reference to the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln:

"The grandfather of President Lincoln settled in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1780, on a tract of 400 acres of land, where the old Long Run Baptist meeting house now stands. The land warrant which was issued to him bears date of March 4, 1780, and his name appears in it as 'Abraham Linkhorn.' He was killed on this land by the Indians in 1786."

Nervous and Weak

Hood's Helped Digestion and Gave Good Appetite,

Always Glad to Recommend It.

"I have not words enough to express my thanks for the great benefit I have received from a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was miserable and nervous all the time. I did not know what to do. My stomach would not digest my food, and I could not sleep at night. When I did, the rest did not do me any good, for I felt worse in the morning than before I went to bed. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my blood is purified, and my appetite is good. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done a great deal for me. I recommend it very highly, and say to my friends, try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla." CLARA A. DEARBORN, Box 452, Tilton, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, hand-made, perfect in proportion and appearance.

HARVARD IN OTHER DAYS

Gray-Haired Graduates Tell Tales of the Vanished Past.

THE FIGHT AGAINST DARWINISM

Now Loyalty is to the Institution, Not to the Students as a Body—Great Changes in the Curriculum.

Certain ancient Harvard men resident in Cincinnati have been giving The Tribune of that city some interesting reminiscences of the days that are past, of the time when students were known to pay their fees in corn, and when one of them even led in his fee by a rope round its neck, for it was a cow. All sorts of quaint privations were undergone, both within and without the college walls, in the "good old colony days" when Harvard was still poor and struggling.

Those were the days of the Med. Fac., a secret society that existed apparently simply to do mischief. Its name was supposed to be short for Medical Faculty, a name assumed perhaps in its capacity of general practitioner upon every one. The members wore masks, had no conscience, and went into every escapade that could be concocted. It is solemnly asserted that about 1856 the Med. Fac. sent the Czar of Russia a commission as member of its exalted body, and that the misguided officials of the Empire of the North formally acknowledged the grant to their master.

One of the graduates interview was Dr. T. L. Celley, a member of the class of '57. "Whenever a crowd of us went to Boston of a night," said he, "we had one practice which was never neglected. One of our number was picked out and given sufficient money wherewith to carry us back to Cambridge. A time and place of meeting, generally the Revere House, was agreed upon. Then he was dismissed. He could do what he pleased except that he could not come near the rest of us. We took what money was left and—well, we did various things. When we met him again in affectionate humors, he took us in tow and home we went together."

Harvard at that time used the quick cheer. The long, slow, rah, rah, rah, which is now in vogue has driven out a staccato rah-rah-rah, which was much like the present quick cheer of Yale. There are not wanting enthusiasts who believe that Harvard's old-time supremacy in athletics was due to her rapid cheering, and that the change from quick to slow time accounts for her decadence.

But the changes in the university itself are too far-reaching to permit of any such explanation. The lack of esprit de crops in the Harvard undergraduate world can be reasoned out to a satisfactory conclusion by almost any one of the long list of Harvard graduates, but the diversity of opinion would doubtless be immense. Some attribute it to the superior refinement of Harvard, which will not support unconditionality the brutal features of athletics.

From whatever cause it may be, the Harvard man undoubtedly thinks of the university as a thing in itself. His loyalty is to the institution, not to the body of students. The story of Harvard's transformation begins with the relaxation of the great chain by the civil war. The Rev. George A. Thayer, like many other Harvard men, gave up his college days to soldiering. "The time when I should naturally have been in college," says Dr. Thayer, "I was carrying a musket in Georgia." At the close of the war, however, he went into the Harvard Divinity School, where he remained from 1860 to 1869. Charles William Eliot was then unknown in point of executive ability, and his reputation rested chiefly upon articles in the Atlantic treating of the "New Education." A sort of interregnum, during which the Rev. Dr. Peabody was at the head of the university, closed with the election of President Eliot in 1869.

"The chief matter of interest that I recall in the Harvard of my day," said Dr. Thayer, "was the development of Darwinism in the Divinity School, under the very noses of its persistent opponents. Most of the older men in the Faculties of the university were anti-Darwinian, although there were a few conspicuous exceptions, such as Prof. Asa Gray. Agassiz, on the other hand, was a hot opponent of Darwin. But his pupils, whom Dr. Thayer met in the Divinity School, almost all became speedy converts to the new doctrines. When Dr. Thayer entered the Divinity School, Agassiz was still teaching, though he died soon after. "He was one of those men," said Dr. Thayer, "who flash like meteors." Many people will still bear witness to the fascinating quality in his lectures. Whenever Agassiz wanted money from the Massachusetts Legislature all he had to do was to go before it and make his plea. Before he was done every member from a country district was as ready to vote what he wanted as were his own friends. Herbert Spencer's influence in 1866 was beginning to be felt throughout the university. John Fiske was then just coming into prominence, being best known as a newspaper correspondent. On all sides the new thinking was making head against tradition.

Already there was an undertow which later became a wave, and abolished compulsory attendance at chapel. "The average student appreciation of devotion was no finer in my day," goes on Mr. Thayer, "than in others. The old custom of prayers was a scandal on religion. A half-dressed man at an early hour in the morning is not apt to be a very touching spectacle."

That remark brings up a story told by the physician of '57, which might otherwise have slipped through untold. On Winter mornings boots and an ulster were the full dress of belated attendants at prayers. One time a student so attired came out of chapel just in front of the President. But there was a little ice at the head of the chapel steps and his feet flew out from under him. At the same time some one trod on the skirt of his ulster. Down the steps he shot, and lay sprawling in nothing but his night gown at the feet of the President. He was indeed a scandal in more senses than one.

It was a long time before the attack upon compulsory chapel was made in earnest. Charles T. Greve, the present Assistant United States District Attorney, was one of the leaders on the students' part of that warfare. Mr. Greve was a member of the class of '84, and therefore entered Harvard in the Fall of 1880. His four years of residence marked the period when Harvard was more lax, except in this one respect of chapel, than she ever has been before or since. With regard to chapel however, the authorities still held firm. A majority of the Faculty were known to be in favor of abolishing the compulsory rule, but none the less they enforced it so rigidly that the degree of the ivy orator of '84, the envied man who makes the funny speech on Class Day, was withheld one year because of failures to attend chapel.

Mr. Greve was President of The Harvard Herald, the daily paper which is now The Crimson, and through it the students waged war on compulsory chapel. By the time the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard was celebrated, in 1886, compulsory chapel was no more.

Another great change in the religious system of Harvard closely attended that revolution. Mr. Greve's senior year was the last one in which there was but a single chaplain to the university. The next academic year saw the establishment of the present board of preachers, which is composed of clergymen of different denominations. It is pretty safe to count upon finding in it at least one Unitarian, one Episcopalian, and one Trinitarian Congregationalist. Phillips Brooks was long one of the board, and Washington Gladden of Columbus is now among its members.

One of the most picturesque of recent events occurred at Harvard in Mr. Greve's first year. In 1881 Wendell Phillips, on the fiftieth anniversary of his own graduation from Harvard, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society his celebrated address on "The Scholar in Politics." What made the event particularly remarkable was the old man's victory over his audience. It was composed for the most part of conservative people, who resented the startling trend of the address. But bit by bit its hostility gave way. In spite of itself it was compelled to applaud, and the applause became enthusiastic. That hostile and critical audience was completely overmastered by the oratory of the great demagogue.

Convicted of Killing Janitor Barnes.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Edmund Jordan, the murderer of Alfred Barnes, janitor of the Hiawatha Flats, was adjudged guilty to-night and the punishment fixed at imprisonment for life. The jury acquitted John B. Jersey and found Anna Mahoney guilty of being an accessory after the fact, leaving her punishment to be determined by the court.

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TWO MISSIONARIES' LETTERS FROM JAPAN

Incidentally They Speak of the War and the Recent Earthquakes.

From The Utica Observer.

From social letters received in Utica from Japan within the past two or three days, The Observer is permitted to take extracts that will be read with interest. In a letter from Miss Georgiana Baucus, formerly of Utica, but now a missionary in Japan, to her brother, William I. Baucus, under date of Hiroseki, Jan. 19, in referring to the war, the writer says:

"The Japanese have been uniformly kind to the Chinese who have happened to be within their borders since the beginning of the war, and the Chinese prisoners who are brought here are astonished beyond measure at the kind treatment which they receive. They think that of course they are brought to Japan to be tortured and killed, and, instead, to be put into hospitals, their wounds dressed, and all their wants provided for is altogether beyond their ken to understand.

"Not much important news has reached us since the taking of Port Arthur. The Japanese soldiers are suffering greatly from the cold and from lack of fuel and water, and, strange to say, soldiers from the north seem to have the least capacity for endurance of the cold. A good deal of interest is manifested in collecting and sending blankets, warm clothing, &c., to the soldiers.

"The people are loud in their praise of their Emperor. Long ago he left his comfortable, palatial residence at Tokio to go to Hiroshima, the headquarters of the army. There, in one poor overlarge room, he works and eats and sleeps, denying himself all luxuries for the sake of the soldiers. The Japanese think he is the greatest sovereign the world ever saw."

In another part of her letter, speaking of the children of Missionary Swartz, Miss Baucus drops some pleasing child's sayings as follows:

"Willie and Anna Swartz love to play war, but Willie does not like it because, he says, 'Anna always makes him be the Chinese, and the Chinese can never beat.' Willie is the older, but Anna has the stronger will, so she controls the juvenile part of the household. She does not like to work very well, and is not famed for her piety, Willie being the religious one. But when Willie proposed, one Sabbath morning, that they go clean their dollhouse, she says, 'Oh, no, Willie, that would be blasphemy.' She never says what you expect her to say. I asked her one day which one of her Christmases she liked the best, and prompt came the reply, 'The Christmas when Christ was born!'"

In another letter, written by Mrs. H. W. Swartz, formerly of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. Swartz both now being missionaries in Japan, to Mrs. T. G. Beckwith of Howard Avenue, under date of Sendai, Jan. 20, Mrs. Swartz refers to the earthquake suffered in Japan last month that followed:

"To-day I have hardly been myself, and I more than half believe I have not gotten over the big shaking up we received two evenings ago, at 10:45. It was one of the greatest shakes I have ever felt, I am sure. The paper states that the same earthquake shock was felt at Yokohama and Tokio very severely. Mrs. Spencer wrote at once to let us know they were safe, and she said, 'every shake adds years to my nerves.' We are 215 miles from there, so you see it is a mighty force that moves such an area of land. A good deal of damage was done, but only one man is reported killed. I was sleeping and jumped out of bed. I wanted to run, and I wanted to take all the children with me, but they were sleeping. There were lamps burning and fires in the stoves. (Dr. S. was still up.) And, oh, how helpless one does feel! But Dr. Swartz's deep voice, saying, 'Be quiet, my dear, it is soon over,' was heard, and I waited while the house quieted down, and then, weak and exhausted, I went again to bed, feeling helpless, but with a peace in my heart that the Father was all the nearer to us in these moments of danger."

Writing of the war, Mrs. Swartz says: "We hear little of the war these days. Port Arthur fell so comparatively easy into the hands of Japan, and now the newspaper correspondents are making out that a terrible massacre took place after the fall of the Port! The Japanese themselves report that there probably was some unnecessary killing, but there was no mutilation of bodies, or torture, or anything of that kind. Why do not these papers tell what the Japanese have to endure? The Chinese commit the most horrible outrages. They nailed a soldier to the wall, and then sat down to a feast. They delight in torture. I only wonder that the army can be kept in as good condition as it is, when these terrible things meet the eye of the soldiers. A very sad thing happened here in Sendai. One of the officers from our Sendai army was killed, and when the news reached his wife, only a young woman, early in the twenties, she endured her grief only a few days and then took her own life."

Speaking of missionary work, Mrs. Swartz, among other things, relates this incident:

"The wife of a physician came to town to learn about Christianity. When her husband had to go to the war she was nearly frantic for fear he would not return, and she began to pray to any god and all gods, and some way she seemed drawn to the Christian's God, and came to us. We hope she will learn to believe. It is a wonderful time to reach these wives' hearts that are filled with anxiety."

Introduction of Ox-Tail Soup.

Dr. Smiles, in his book on the Huguenots, says:

"Before the arrival of the refugees, the London butchers sold their bullocks' hides to the fellmongers, always with the tails on. The tails were thrown away and wasted. The refugees obtained the tails, enriched their pots-au-feu with them, and reveled in the now well-known delicacy of ox-tail soup."—Notes and Queries.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ottawa, Ontario, March 1.—Fire in Gilmour & Hugheson's lumber yards, at Ironside, last night destroyed between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $100,000. Insurance about one-half. Considerable of the lumber belonged to the Oswego Lumber Company.

Fergus Falls, Minn., March 1.—Fire in the central part of the business section of this town early this morning caused a loss of $10,000. The insurance is about half that amount. The Collier Sash and Planing Mill was burned.

Portland, Oregon, March 1.—The building and contents of the Northwest Cold Storage Company was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $75,000.

Norfolk, Neb., March 1.—The Reno Hotel and the cigar factory of Maupin & Wagner were burned to-day.

AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE

Mr. George S. Batcheller Has an Interesting Conversation.

PRAISE FOR OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Washington Catholic University Must Inculcate Love of Country, Patriotism, and Obedience to Law.

Mr. George S. Batcheller has written from Rome to a friend interesting episodes of his travels. He said:

"There is no lack of topics here. If I were to describe to you what I see and experience I should write a volume. Distances are so shortened by steam and electricity that I was enabled to discuss New-York politics with a mutual acquaintance at the Grand Hotel, and the events that were interesting you and others at the capital of the Empire State preoccupied us in the capital of the ancient Roman Empire.

"My sojourn here has been full of imposing interest. I had an audience with Pope Leo XIII. and one with King Humbert. As an ex-diplomat I was entitled to be presented to the King, but I had no claims upon the Papal Court. You are aware that the powers of Europe do not recognize the Pope's claims to be restored to the political government of that portion of Italy known as the Papal States. Yet, most of these powers send Ministers and Ambassadors to the Papal Court, and it is sometimes amusing to see how estranged the two French, Austrian, or Spanish Ambassadors are from each other apparently, while, in fact, they may be the most cordial friends in their own countries.

"Fortunately for my approach to the Papal throne, I had in the person of Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli a most excellent friend. He had been Nuncio at Lisbon, and we had entertained there the most amicable relations. At my arrival in Rome I called upon him. He was most cordial in his expressions of interest and in all his actions justified his protestations of friendship. He proposed of his own accord to solicit from the Holy Father an audience for myself and family of a strictly private character. This was soon arranged and the good Cardinal came personally to my hotel to announce what to him, as well as to myself, were glad tidings.

"The audience was at noon. I was in evening dress, and the ladies, in accordance with custom, wore black, with black lace veils on their heads, in the Spanish style. It is a rule for all those presented to the Pope to kneel as they appear before him, but the Monsignor who was acting as master of ceremonies told us that his Holiness, considering that we were Protestants, only expected that we should bow in the same manner as when presented to a worldly sovereign.

"His Holiness was seated upon a throne—a large chair, upholstered in crimson velvet. His feet rested on a velvet cushion, bordered with gold. He wore gold embroidered red velvet slippers. He was dressed in white, and wore a white skull cap and crimson mantle.

"He spoke in the French language, and at once made us feel at ease, inviting Mrs. Batcheller and daughter to one side and myself to the other. The room was small and filled with rich tapestries and works of art. Behind his chair was an altar and crucifix. His Holiness at once directed the conversation to America. He informed us that his encyclical was that day to be given to the public. It was written in Latin, but he had carefully revised the English translation, and he gave us many points of his letter to 'his people.' He expressed regret that certain newspapers and public men had objected to his sending a Legate to Washington, or an encyclical, as tending to meddle with the affairs of a foreign Government, or with institutions in which he had no sympathy.

"'This is an error,' said he. 'I do not seek to meddle with Governments, but to admonish my people to obey the civil laws and conform to the authority of the land in which they dwell.

"'I send a Legate to America in order that I might be better informed as to the character of American institutions, and the peculiarities of the National and State Governments, and, above all, to reconcile any conflict, if there should be any, between the Government of my Church and the Government of the land.

"'I consider America as essentially a Christian country. Religion is free, the Government does not aid nor does it oppose the labors of the Church. I am free to say that the more I study this condition, the more it commends itself to my judgment. If religion cannot thrive on its own merits, then it will stagnate or fall. I tell my people to convert Americans to the faith by proving to them by pious, orderly living and by precept and example that it is the true religion not to seek converts except through means recognized by the laws of the country and the precepts of human and divine economy.'

"He spoke of our educational system, and I assured him that the common school was one of the foundation stones, if not the superstructure, of the Republic. I said that interference with that would never be tolerated in a country where the lawmakers were men chosen by universal suffrage. The voter must be intelligent and must have at least the principal elements of education. He replied that he was of my opinion, and that he had no criticism to make on our school system. He said that it fitted the population to be good citizens and that it left all religions and creeds free to work out their own course on their own merits. He spoke of sectional or parochial schools, and I assured him that those schools—Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, Baptist, and all denominations, including the Catholic—must be sustained by private means. The public funds raised by taxation could only be used for education without creeds. His Holiness said he was satisfied with the progress of Catholicism in America. He said:

"'When I was Nuncio in Brussels, fifty years ago, I had a conversation with a young priest, Hughes, who came to see me. He was a bright young man, and made speeches on religious questions in public halls. I thought this extraordinary, but he said it was to familiarize the people with the Catholic religion. At that time there were only three Bishops in the United States, and now there are eighty-three and a Cardinal. We had only one college, and now we have many. I have just founded a great university in Washington. I have given orders that in all their teachings my priests and professors shall inculcate love of country, patriotism, and obedience to law as cardinal doctrines. In your civil war Catholics fought and died side by side with Protestants. Patriotism has no creed, and I am informed that the liberal party controlling the State of New-York chose one of my priests as a Regent of the University.'

"He asked me to explain this. He said:

"'I am told that the two Senators from that great State represent the two creeds, one is a Protestant of Puritan ancestry and one a Catholic of foreign birth. How, then, can I complain of the institutions of America. The more I study them the more they please me. Have I not conformed my Cardinals, Bishops, and priests to the new form of Government in France, and admonished them to sustain the Republic and participate in the affairs of the Nation? I have admonished all my people in America to refrain from strikes, and never to resort to violence to redress grievances, but to appeal to law and the constituted authorities.' He also spoke of our divorce laws, declaring them to be against the commands of God. He hoped they would be changed, as they tended to weaken the marital relation. 'With the door of divorce and separation open,' he said, 'troubles in families are apt to lead the husband and wife to turn to the door for solution of difficulties, whereas, if no door existed, they would seek reconciliation and peace.'

"To hear the Pope converse was very interesting. He is eighty-five years old, and fragile in form. He never sees the outside world, and performs more work every day than the President of the United States. How bright and clear his intellect remains, and how well informed he is on all the topics of the day! He spoke of the Brooklyn strikes, and even of the burning of a great hotel—meaning the Delavan House. On taking leave, he presented to me two copies in Latin of his encyclical letter to the people of North America. He had one copy bound in white moire satin specially for me. The cover is bordered in gold and stamped with the Papal arms.

"My audience with King Humbert was not so novel. His Majesty received me in mourning dress, and, as I had been Minister to a court where his sister was formerly Queen, and his nephew is the King, we had a good topic of conversation. He had been informed that I had spent some time in Egypt, and was naturally anxious to discuss the successes of his armies in Africa. I could congratulate him on having accomplished in that remote country feats of arms which had baffled many commanders, and on having achieved victories when the English had met with disaster. His Majesty detained me more than half an hour, a fact which the Italian papers commented upon."

Gen. Batcheller was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and afterward Minister to Portugal, under the Harrison Administration. The General, with Mrs. and Miss Batcheller, will go from Rome to Florence, thence to Vienna and to Paris, which is his professional home as the general counsel for the three great life insurance companies of this country.

Judge Batcheller, from his many years' service in the popular branch of the State Legislature, and his prominence as the detector of the "papier mache" Assembly ceiling fraud, will long be remembered by the politicians of New-York State.

City Club on Sunday Opening.

There was a special meeting of the City Club last night for the purpose of considering the amendments to the club's constitution. After a long discussion it was agreed to allow the constitution to stand as it is.

The subjects of liquor legislation and the bills pending in the Legislature were also considered. John Jay Chapman of the Excise Reform Association made an hour's address in support of the bill that he drafted.

He was followed by J. P. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette. Mr. Smith said that he approved of the bills to legalize Sunday opening, but didn't believe in discriminating in the matter of liquor sold. He thought

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PLAYS BY TWO WRITERS.

The Sombre Ones of Maeterlinck.

THE PLAYS OF MAURICE MAETERLINCK. Translated by Richard Hovey. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

Mr. Richard Hovey has prefaced his translation of Maeterlinck's plays with an introductory essay, in which he discusses the relations of his author to modern symbolism. The essayist finds that there are three ways of looking at the world. The first way concerns itself with physical phenomena, the second with abstract ideas, the third with emotions. The first way is that of the natural, the second that of the ethical, and the third that of the poetic mind. "If the abstract idea dominate, art turns to symbolism, of necessity. The body is its own majestic speech, and the emotions of the soul have their instinctive and spontaneous language, but for the idea expression must be forcibly created." Mr. Hovey might have popularized his statement of these familiar artistic laws—not too accurately formulated by him—by introducing a few examples. He might have pointed to Swift's satires, to Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," to Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," or even to Tennyson's "Princess." These are all embodiments in art of abstract ethical ideas. They demonstrate quite as clearly as do the plays of Maurice Maeterlinck that a complicated and artificial symbolism is necessary to enable art even to touch the hem of the garments of subjects not inherently aesthetic.

Mr. Hovey chooses to compare the symbolism of Maeterlinck with that of Mallarmé, Gilbert Parker, and Bliss Carman. This is a surprising performance on the part of the essayist. Mallarmé is unknown to the mass of cultivated Americans; Parker is of small importance, and sensible persons are mostly of the opinion that Bliss Carman is a sound, hearty, natural poet, who is not afflicted with soarings after the unsearchable nor divings after the unfathomable. However, as Mr. Hovey has co-operated with him in the production of some of the best verse of our time, he may know that there is a certain amount of symbolism concealed on the premises. We may be sure of one thing—it is not of the same kind as Maeterlinck's; and so the gods give us joy.

All art is symbolism. All art is a medium. It is a bad maxim that upholds "art for art's sake." The true meaning of that phrase is technique for technique's sake. When it is put that way, in the plain garb of truth, its defenses are all down. Maeterlinck's art is defensible on the ground that it is a medium and a wholly symbolical one. But there is another fundamental maxim which cannot be disregarded. The symbolism of art must be self-explanatory. A painter who would paint a tree and get a friend to write a pamphlet to explain that the tree was symbolical of a selfish man standing alone would be told very quickly that he was a fool. But Maurice Maeterlinck must have a Hovey to inform us "'The Blind' is the symbol of a world lost in the dark forest of unfaith and unknowledge," for there is absolutely nothing in the play to convey any such idea. If Mr. Hovey discovered that ethical conception under the mask of a supposed symbolism, he is greater than Stanley. If Maeterlinck told him that was what he meant, then Maeterlinck at that same instant confessed that his art was radically, utterly, hopelessly wrong.

Art is not a puzzle to be solved. Art is the clear, strong, convincing expression of the imagination. Not Maurice Maeterlinck nor any other artificer in words has any right to expect intellectual persons to find a significance which lies out of and beyond the art-product itself. His plays are powerful studies of a dramatic effect. That dramatic effect is the conveyance through the familiar symbolism of the stage of the universal terror of death. Accepted as studies of this kind, these plays are simply thrilling in their power. All criticism of their baldness of language is absurd, for the dialogue of the average play is altogether too smart. William Archer's censure of these little dramas for their repetitions of sentences was superficial. These repetitions are used with immense skill, and they produce precisely that dramatic atmosphere which the author sought. The knowledge of stage values displayed in these plays is enormous. They are terribly fascinating to read; and we can imagine that an adequate performance of the "Princess Maleine" would destroy all hope of sleep for many a night.

The plain preaching of Maeterlinck's art, however, is that life is the valley of the shadow, and death the triumphant, reigning king of terrors. The horror of the "Princess Maleine" is in the murder and the corpse in the room, with the dog scratching at the door. The horror of "The Intruder" and "The Blind" is the unseen but felt presence of death. The horror of "The Seven Princesses" is the dead, snow-white sister among the others sleeping. Death, death, always death, and the ghastly whiteness of the waxy corpse, and the smell of bodily corruption, and the pitiable terror of human beings who are hopeless, helpless, gibbering wretches—that is the sum and substance of this so-called art, which we are asked to accept as an ethical symbolism.

It is not necessary to deny the tremendous technical power of Maeterlinck. It is there and it must be recognized. But is art to be painted in these days as a human skull with worms crawling in the eye sockets? It is time that this morbid school, this college of opium-eating decadents, this unholy assembly of ghouls, was held up to the world for what it is. Art is real, art is earnest, and the grave is not its goal. Life and youth and hope and love are still in the world, and in the days when the world was young and art was the glorification of the free and healthy impulses of mankind, immortal art works were made. Now, because we are about to number our years anew, we are asked to believe that all that Aeschylus and Euripides did was wrong, that Mozart was a weakling, and that Shakespeare was a fool. But the world at large will unquestionably laugh the new criticism to scorn, and will continue to worship Greek art, to sing "La ci darem la mano," to weep with Juliet, and to laugh with Rosalind. Death is the king of terrors, and Maeterlinck preaches his gospel with frightful power; but a single line of the burial service wipes out his ethical symbolism with one touch: "O grave, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting?"

William Sharp's "Vistas."

VISTAS. By William Sharp. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

This is a remarkable book. Perhaps it is a great one. It certainly has some of the elements of greatness. It contains several compositions in dramatic form, written in a style which hovers between poetry and prose. These compositions are embodiments of the more serious psychic experiences of humanity, and they take hold of the imagination with a powerful, a painful grasp. The character of the volume is admirably summed up in the quotation at the end: "And I remain thus, dreaming, listening to that interminable dialogue between the heart that desires and the reason that reprehends, going from hypothesis to hypothesis, like a blind bird casting itself incessantly against the four walls of its cage."

The book has already been published in England, where it has attracted much attention. This American edition is dedicated to Henry M. Alden, from whose fine book, "God in His World," Mr. Sharp got much delight while it was yet in proof sheets. In a long dedicatory letter the poet endeavors to explain his purposes in writing these strange and fascinating "Vistas." He says: "All are vistas into the inner life of the human soul, psychic episodes. One or two are directly autopsychical, others are renderings of dramatically conceived impressions of spiritual emotion; to two or three no quotation could be more apt than that of the Spanish novelist, Emilia Pardo Bazan: 'Enter with me the dark zone of the human soul.'"

Mr. Sharp tells Mr. Alden that some critics have said that "'Vistas' is but an English reflection of the Maeterlinckian fire." But the author avers that two of the most Maeterlinckian, "A Northern Night" and "The Passing of Lilith," were written before he had made the acquaintance of Maeterlinck's works. This should set at rest the question of imitation. Mr. Sharp, however, loyally asserts that the Belgian poet introduced to the world the new literary form for which the Englishman had been seeking.

It is of some importance to know who established this strange form and stranger style, and no doubt Maeterlinck will hold the honor. But that fact cannot rob Mr. Sharp of such praise as he has justly earned by the production of this book. Even if it be set down as a palpable imitation of the Maeterlinck style it has still sufficient originality and merit to entitle it to be called one of the remarkable books of the last year The compositions contained in it are all dark, gloomy, and tragic in feeling. They are intense in mood, and withal so full of mystic symbolism that they are not to be read at a glance. One must absorb them slowly, and so gradually bring himself under the spell of their weird fascination.

They are full of subtle power. Mr. Sharp discloses the possession of a fine imagination, and he fairly achieves his difficult purpose of presenting psychic experiences in dramatic form. One recognizes the Maeterlinckism of these writings more in the mental atmosphere which they create for the reader than in the style or form. Yet that atmosphere is one of the vital elements of this literary form, and it must be the product of original power; it can never be the result of bald imitation. Every reader of Maeterlinck will recall the ghastly effect of "Les Aveugles." A similar effect is produced by Mr. Sharp's powerful "Northern Night." We are inclined to accept this as the strongest of the "Vistas"; it certainly is a masterly composition.

But there is one great difference between Mr. Sharp's works and Maeterlinck's: the former do not preach such a hopeless, horrid ethical doctrine. For that reason they are healthier, more normal, and more to be encouraged. They lack the tremendous technique of Maeterlinck, yet they display a more sane imagination. Maeterlinck is the greater artist, but Sharp is the safer reading.

LITERARY NOTES

—A volume by Frederick Davis Greene, to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in March, is "The Armenian Crisis—the Massacre of 1894—Its Antecedents and Significance, with a Consideration of Some of the Factors That Enter into This Phase of the Eastern Question." It is said to contain testimony in regard to the late massacre, much of it entirely new, in the shape of reports from American citizens in Eastern Turkey, who had opportunities for gathering information at first hand. This evidence is certified to by a number of prominent Americans, whose signatures are reproduced in fac-simile. It "establishes beyond question the extent and the appalling character of the recent massacre in Sassoun."

—A volume on "Forests and Forestry," by B. E. Fernow, will be issued by the Messrs. Crowell in their Library of Economics and Politics. In the same series will be issued later a volume by Prof. George E. Howard on "Marriage, the Family, Divorce."

—Macmillan & Co. announce "In Stevenson's Land," by Marie Fraser, in which the life lived at Vailima, Stevenson's home, and the gentle, kindly natives, with their faith in the wisdom of Tusitala, as Stevenson was called, are described in detail. The book is an outgrowth of a visit extending over some months.

—A granddaughter of Rufus Choate, Mrs. Helen Choate Prince, has written a novel with the title, "The Story of Christine Rocheford," of which the scene is laid in France.

—Robert Collyer, Walter Besant, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps will write papers for The Ladies' Home Journal, telling of the men and women who have most influenced their lives.

—The sale of "Trilby" is now well up toward 200,000 copies. It is needless to add that Mr. du Maurier is writing another novel.

—A biography of Gen. Sheridan will be written, it is said, by the General's brother, Col. Sheridan.

—A volume with the title, "Shakespeare's Heroines," written by Charles E. L. Wingate of Boston will soon be published.

—Articles on floriculture and gardening will be printed in the April number of Current Literature, making it a special "floral number.

—Two books on physical geography by Prof. Ralph Stockman Tarr, will be issued this year by Macmillan & Co. One is intended as a text book for secondary schools, the other, in which the treatment is much more detailed, as a text book for colleges and a book of reference for teachers.

—The question as to occasions when one should use the word "woman" and when the word "lady" will be discussed in the next number of The Ladies' Home Journal by Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett, and Mrs. Burton Harrison.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. Issued bi-monthly. March, 1895. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S FIRST CAMPAIGN. With Comments by Herbert H. Sargent. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THE WONDERFUL WAPENTAKE. By J. S. Fletcher. Illustrated by J. Ayton Symington. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. Discourses upon Holy Scripture. By Joseph Parker, D. D. 8vo. Vol. XXVI. Romans-Galatians. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA. By Bernardin de Saint Pierre. Translated, with a Biographical and Critical Introduction, by Melville B. Anderson. New American edition. 18mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

QUADRAGESIMA; or, Thoughts for Each Day in Lent. By Reginald Heber Stowe, D. D. $1.

PRINCIPLES OF MONEY AND COINAGE. By Thomas B. Buchanan. 8vo. Denver: The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade.

THE TALE OF CHLOE. THE HOUSE ON THE BEACH. THE CASE OF GENOPLE AND LADY CAMPER. By George Meredith. 12mo. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden.

THE SONS OF HAM. A Tale of the New South. By Louis Pendleton. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

PRINCE ZALESKI. By M. P. Shiel. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY. Studies in Practical Economics. By Adeline Knapp. 18mo. Boston: The Arena Publishing Company.

THE LYRIC POEMS OF ROBERT BURNS. Edited by Ernest Rhys. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

FATHER STAFFORD. By Anthony Hope. 18mo. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

NUCLEUS OF A BUILDING FUND

Dr. Crawford Receives $20,225 for a New Deaconesses' Home and Training School from Townsend Wandell.

Townsend Wandell of this city has just sent to the Rev. Dr. M. D. C. Crawford securities of the market value of $20,225, to be used as the nucleus of a fund to procure a suitable building for the permanent occupancy of the New-York Deaconesses' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church now situated at 241 West Fourteenth Street and 30 Seventh Avenue.

Mr. Wandell, in his letter, says: "Mrs. Jane E. Keloman left a large part of her estate to me, without restriction of any kind. I believe, however, that by devoting the property to charitable and benevolent uses I carry out her wishes, and I hope, but cannot now promise, to increase the present gift by $5,000 upon final settlement of the estate."

WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT CLASS

The Workings of the Finance Department Discussed.

Miss Adele M. Fielde's class of women in municipal government held its weekly session in the rooms of the League for Political Education, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. Thirty women were present.

The particular branch of the City Government to which the class devoted its attention was the Finance Department, its divisions, and the methods of work. Miss Fielde explained the operations of the department, and the class participated in a discussion of its efficiency, comparing the benefits received by the community with those enjoyed by other large cities from similar departments. The conclusion reached was that in no city in the world is there such a large expenditure for the benefits received.

Berlin, as being a city of nearly the same size, was taken for purposes of comparison, and it was shown that the expense of governing the German capital does not nearly approach the $25,000,000 annually required for New-York.

Several women will report next Friday upon the following subject: "Who is the voter, and how is the right to vote acquired or lost? How are votes cast, and who pays the cost of elections?" Miss Fielde will on the same day deal with the Law Department of the city.

Austin Abbott, Dean of the New-York University Law School, will give a series of four lectures on law under the auspices of the League for Political Education in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, on successive Saturday mornings in March. The topics are: "Sociology and Law," March 9; "Marriage," March 16; "Husband and Wife," March 23; "Wealth and the Family," March 30.

JONES MEMORIAL SCHOOL EXERCISES

Good Work for Poor Girls in Yorkville in the Evening.

The closing exercises of the Jones Memorial Evening School of the Children's Aid Society were held last evening in the school building, at 407 East Seventy-third Street.

During the past five months the poor girls of the neighborhood in which the school is situated have found warm friends in the teachers of the school, and have evinced much interest in their studies, and one girl, whose family has moved to Brooklyn, continues regularly in the school.

The influence of the school has been most beneficial, not only upon the pupils, but also upon their parents.

The programme for the evening was rendered in a very satisfactory manner, and the girls showed in many ways how much they had improved since joining the school. Prizes were given for punctual attendance and excellence in studies. Refreshments were served to the girls and their friends.

Police Captain Eakins Celebrates.

Police Captain Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Police Station celebrated the twenty-ninth anniversary yesterday of his appointment on the police force.

He joined the department on March 1, 1866, and has been a Captain eighteen years. He is very prominent in Masonic circles.

Recent Publications.

S. C. GRIGGS AND COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

DR. JUDAS.

A Portrayal of the Opium Habit.
By William Rosser Cobbe. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

The Boston Advertiser says: "This is a remarkable book. Its author tells the story of his nine years' slavery to the opium habit and of his release from its power. He tells it for the service which it may be to others who are still in slavery, and for the warning which it conveys to those who have begun to tamper in even a slight degree with the drug. * * * The literary quality of the book is excellent, and its mission a high and noble one."

The Indianapolis Journal says: "In its vivid portrayal of the horrors of the drug, it is equally as graphic and more practical than De Quincey's celebrated work."

The Philadelphia Item says: "It depicts the opium habit as it actually is—a soul and body destroying slavery which neither the eloquence nor the fancy of De Quincey is able to defend successfully. Mr. Cobbe's book should have a large circulation. It is well written and deals with a subject which, if statistics are to be believed, is destined to arouse public interest in the near future."

The Chicago Herald says: "The book is so serious, so heartfelt indeed as to command strict attention and undoubted respect. Mr. Cobbe deserves a vote of thanks from the community and the nation. There is almost no literature on the subject, and this book is needed."

SOCIAL GROWTH AND STABILITY.

A consideration of the Factors of Modern Society and Their Relations to the Character of the Coming State. By D. Ostrander, author of "The Law of Fire Insurance." Cloth. Price $1.00.

The Chicago Evening Journal says: "There is not a page in this book that the reader can afford to skip. There is not a chapter that is not rich in clearly-stated truths, wise generalizations, and helpful and inspiring suggestions. The book is neither large nor expensive, and were its value and interest known it would have a reading as wide as Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty,' or Kidd's 'Social Evolution,' with which books it ranks in humanitarian interest as well as literary merit."

FREYTAG'S TECHNIQUE OF THE DRAMA.

An authorized translation, by Elias J. MacEwan, M. A. Cloth. Price $1.50.

The New-York World says: "The exposition of dramatic art and composition is one of the clearest and best that has yet been written."

Public School Journal, Bloomington, Ill., says: "We have read nothing that compares with it in giving a clear idea of the essentials of a good drama, and of that which constitutes good acting. The ablest exposition of the drama that has appeared in modern times."

OTTO'S INSPIRATION.

By Mary H. Ford, author of "Which Wins." Cloth. Price $1.00.

The Standard, Chicago, says: "The story of a young musical genius, charmingly told. The reader is at once interested in the hero, sympathizes with him in his firm conviction that an angel inspires him, and closes the book with the feeling as if he had just read a veritable history."

The Chicago Inter Ocean says: "Any one who wishes to read a beautiful story of a beautiful life will find it between the covers of the book."

For sale by the Baker & Taylor Co., 5 and 7 East 16th St., and other booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO,
262 and 264 Wabash Av., Chicago.

PROTEST BY TEACHERS

Mass Meeting in Brooklyn Against the Schieren Bill.

A RESOLUTION OF CONDEMNATION

Changes the Measure Would Bring About Declared to be Undesirable—It Would Give One Man Authority.

Between 1,800 and 2,000 school teachers of Brooklyn attended a meeting yesterday afternoon in the large assembly hall in the Girls' High School, in Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, to protest against the bill sent to Albany by Mayor Schieren, providing for the reorganization of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

On the platform were Frank B. Stevens, who presided; Calvin Patterson, Principal of the Girls' High School; Channing Stebbins, Marce F. Valette, C. Warren Hamilton, William L. Felter, John Mickleborough, Harry F. Towle, John H. Haaren, William T. Vlymen, Susan H. Wilkins, Sarah M. Farquhar, Maud T. Anderson, Mary B. Hart, Martha T. McLoughlin, Matilda P. Vosseler, Margaret McCalvey, Emily L. Bridgman, Grace C. Strong, and Maria H. Blanding.

The following resolution, which was adopted unanimously, will be forwarded to Albany at once:

Whereas, There is now pending before the Legislature of our State an Educational bill, which, if enacted into a law, would produce radical changes in our school system that would be highly detrimental to its efficiency; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Principals, heads of department, and teachers of the City of Brooklyn, in mass meeting assembled, having carefully considered the various provisions of the bill, do hereby express our unqualified condemnation of the same.

Mr. Stevens, after calling the meeting to order, said that if the bill became a law it would make of the Superintendent of Education an educational Czar.

Mr. Stevens then gave a history of the Mayor's Advisory Committee and of the recommendations it had made. He said the Principals had called upon Mayor Schieren and protested against the bill, and that after their talk important concessions had been made to the Principals, but still they protested, as the teachers were not taken care of properly.

Calvin Patterson, who was formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brooklyn, said:

"No city in this country has ever had a meeting like this. There are nearly 2,000 teachers in this room, if not more. While we all are desirous of heartily supporting the administration of this city, we are also anxious to look out for our own welfare.

"Should the bill become a law, it will bring about in our school system changes of the most radical character. Are these changes desirable? Under the new conditions proposed, will more and better school buildings be erected? Will the funds raised for school purposes be more wisely and honestly expended? Will the teachers be more enthusiastic in the discharge of their duties?"

The speaker was here interrupted by cries of "No! no!"

"The forty-five members of the Board of Education," he went on, "are appointed by the Mayor for three years. To avoid the possibility of sudden changes in the policy of the board, the Mayor appoints fifteen members each year, thereby retaining in the board thirty members who have had at least from one to two years' experience. A Mayor serving but a single term appoints thirty of the forty-five members of the board, and thus has it in his power to bring about any desirable change in the management of the schools.

"It has been an unwritten law of both political parties heretofore that the Mayor, whether Republican or Democrat, should appoint representative citizens, without regard to politics or religion, and that he should act, in making his selection, independently of party leaders. To-day the board so fairly represents the two political parties that it is not known to which party the majority belongs.

"The revised charter of the city of Brooklyn, prepared under the advice and direction of Mayor Low, gives to the Board of Education, as at present constituted, the entire control of the public schools of the city. We claim that our schools have been superior to those of most great cities and inferior to none. Under existing laws if their present high rank is not maintained, upon the chief Magistrate of the city must rest the responsibility.

"Every department of the City Government under the control of Commissioners during the last ten years has been criticised by the public press much more severely than has the Board of Education. Good buildings, properly lighted and heated, contribute largely to the comfort of the children, and greatly assist the teachers in their work. We have good buildings now. Why change the present system for a Commissioner?

"The new plan provides for a board of twenty-seven men to take the place of the present board of forty-five. They will have the power of vetoing many things which the Commissioner may originate, but the Commissioner will be responsible to the Mayor. The query naturally arises, Will not every act of the Commissioner reflect the Mayor's wishes? Will the board appointed by the Mayor be likely ever to veto any proposition which directly or indirectly comes from the Mayor? We have had one, two, three, and five headed boards in control of different departments. This bill creates a hydra-headed organization.

"For one, I hope that the bill may rest quietly in the Committee on Cities, to which it has been sent, and that no bill retaining any of the leading features of the present bill may ever find favor in the Legislature of our State."

John H. Haaren said that Mayor Schieren had always been against one-man power, but that the present bill absolutely gave power to only one man.

"We have confidence in our board," Mr. Haaren went on. "The teachers have been attacked. A change to the new system means that with change of political administration there will also be a change in the educational system."

Susan H. Wilkins, President of the Head of Department Association, said:

"If this bill becomes a law the teachers will have no rights that their superiors will respect. The bill makes it necessary for all other employes of the board to have a public hearing, including the janitors, but the poor teachers can be removed without a hearing.

"Let us have a system that makes it impossible for a coward to strike in the dark. Most of us are women! That is what is the matter. But even women have some of the rights of citizenship, and we protest against legislation that is better suited for St. Petersburg than Brooklyn."

William T. Vlymen said the bill meant the absolute concentration of authority in one man's hand. So far as that was concerned, the bill was an ideal one.

"We can take it for granted," he said, "that if the bill becomes a law, the Commissioner of Education will be a politician, and, if he should be a weak man, he will be controlled by others, and teachers will be appointed, not for their qualifications, but from favoritism. It will be an absolute monarchy in a despotic form, and will be a real danger to the schools."

Miss Maria H. Blanding of the Girls' High School said she believed good men could be obtained for the Board of Education; men who would be an honor to the community. Such men were now members of the board. Educational reform was to be sought after, but not to be forced by a system of revolution.

Miss Grace C. Strong of the Training School said that the teachers were compelled to go through a severe examination before they could teach, and their rights should be protected.

"If the motormen of Brooklyn," she added, "were compelled to go through a civil service examination to test their fitness, the same as a teacher is compelled to take a civil service examination, there would not be so many people run over and killed by the trolley cars."

C. Warren Hamilton then offered the resolutions, which were seconded by William L. Felter.

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WOMEN TALK ABOUT "TRILBY"

The Professional League Discusses Du Maurier's Book—Mrs. McAuley to Read a Paper on Hypnotism.

For a long time the Woman's Professional League has held no pleasanter meeting than the one its members enjoyed yesterday.

Its Friday literary meetings, when mooted questions of the day are discussed with warm earnestness, are always interesting and generally more or less exciting. Yesterday was a "Trilby" day, however, and that would account for a great deal of the interest.

A number of the league's members have not read Dr. Maurier's much-discussed book, and they were anxious to know what all the talk had been about, and the members who had read it were equally anxious to express their opinions and listen to those of their friends. Hence, all conditions were more than usually propitious for a pleasant afternoon.

The paper which usually forms the pièce de résistence of the afternoon's mental feast was omitted, and in its place Mrs. Ida Jeffreys Goodfriend told in a nice way the story of Trilby, making comments as she proceeded.

Following this Mrs. James M. Lewis took up the part of the book devoted to Svengali, his influence upon Trilby, and hypnotism. It was this that gave rise to the discussion of the afternoon, which resulted in a decision that, with the wonderful knowledge of music possessed by Svengali, and the wonderful quality of Trilby's voice, it was quite possible for him, by powerful hypnotic influence, to play upon the beautiful tones of her voice as he would upon an instrument, as Mrs. Goodfriend expressed it, and accomplish marvelous results.

It was after considerable argument that this decision was reached, and incidentally many extraneous opinions were expressed.

The character of Trilby was very generally admired, and it was believed that under more favaorable circumstances she would have been an exceptionally good woman.

"To understand Trilby well," said Miss Muldender, "one must understand French and the Bohemian life of France. Trilby was a creature of circumstances."

"Trilby was the victim of circumstances," said Mrs. Goodfriend, with emphasis, "as well as of hereditary influences. I am a great believer in heredity."

Many incidents of hypnotic influence were given, but it remained for Mrs. Rachel McAuley to make a startling arraignment.

"Mesmerism, magnetism, and hypnotism," said Mrs. McAuley, "are the most powerful influences of the devil which are raging at the present time."

As the question of the day related to hypnotism in its particular relation to Trilby and Svengali, Mrs. McAuley was asked if she would not read a paper upon the fascinating subject at a future meeting, giving it full scope.

"In what form will you discuss it, Mrs. McAuley?" asked an interested listener.

"I shall not discuss it," said Mrs. McAuley. "I shall denounce it."

So in two weeks an interesting paper may be expected at the league's clubrooms. The talk next week will be upon "The Golden Age of Art."

DISFIGURED HIS WIFE'S PRETTY FACE

Nathan Simon's Cruel Work with a Bottle of Muriatic Acid.

Mrs. Rose Simon, twenty-seven years old, of 35 Clinton Street, Yonkers, N. Y., is in the Flower Hospital with a broken nose and her once pretty face is covered with burns.

Her injuries are the result of a quarrel with her husband, Nathan Simon, at Forty-second Street and First Avenue, late Thursday night. Her husband, it is said, struck her across the nose with a bottle containing muriatic acid. The bottle broke, gashing and breaking the bridge of the woman's nose, and scattering the burning fluid over her face. With a scream, she dropped to the sidewalk, just as a policeman appeared.

Simon fled on the approach of the policeman, and had not been found up to a late hour last night.

When taken to the hospital, Mrs. Simon said she came to the city Thursday night to visit her mother, Mrs. Sarah Goldmann, of 133 Henry Street. She met her husband and they walked down East Forty-second Street. Further than this she would not say.

Simon is a grocer in Yonkers, and is about forty-eight years old. He is of medium height, has black hair and whiskers, and is considered a good-looking man. The couple have been married eight years, and they have three children. Formerly, they lived in Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, where Mr. Simon kept a grocery store, and prospered. The proximity of a sugar house affected their children's health, and they moved to Yonkers.

Mrs. Goldmann, Mrs. Simon's mother, said yesterday that she had no idea what had caused the quarrel between Mrs. Simon and her husband. Simon had always been a loving husband and a good provider, Mrs. Goldmann said, although he was very quick tempered and apt to be hasty.

Prendergast Seeks Freedom.

George F. Prendergast, who has been in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, for 150 days for contempt of court, yesterday applied to Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court to be released. He said he was without means, and could not pay the fine imposed by the Court.

A judgment was entered against him and he defied an order to appear in supplementary proceedings, and Justice Pratt required him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. He failed to appear and was fined $500.

Justice Cullen was informed that Prendergast's application should not be granted because he had committed the grossest perjury. He had applied to every Justice on the bench without success. Justice Cullen reserved his decision.

MR. BRYAN'S PLAN FAILS

Democrats of Congress Did Not Rush to His Free-Silver Meeting.

NOW HE ISSUES A GENERAL CALL

Many Democrats Refuse to Sign, but He Thinks, Unlike the Party Leaders, that His Scheme Will Win.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative Bryan of Nebraska abandoned, late this afternoon, his intention of securing a conference of the free-silver Representatives and Senators, with a view to issuing a call to the Democrats of the country laying down the proposition that a majority of the Democrats favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and calling upon this majority to take control of the party organization.

He decided, instead, to circulate the call among such of the House Democrats as favor the free coinage of silver, with a view of securing their indorsement. About twenty had signed at the hour of adjournment. These were Representatives of fifteen States.

Many Democrats declined to sign, but Mr. Bryan believs that in the end a considerable number will affix their signatures to the paper. A copy of the call also will be circulated in the Senate to-morrow. It is presented only to Democrats, and not to Populists nor to free-silver Republicans.

The call is addressed "To the Democrats of the United States," and reads as follows:

We, the undersigned Democrats, present for your consideration the following statement:

We believe that the establishment of gold as the only monetary standard and the elimination of silver as a full legal tender money will increase the purchasing power of each dollar, add to the burden of all debts, decrease the market value of all other forms of property, continue and intensify business depression, and, finally, reduce the majority of the people to financial bondage.

We believe that no party can hope for enduring success in the United States so long as it advocates a single gold standard and that the advocacy of such a financial policy would be especially fatal to a party, which, like the Democratic party, derives its voting strength from those who may, without reproach, be called the common people; and we point to the overwhelming defeat of the party in 1894, to the opposition aroused by the veto of the seigniorage bill and to the still more unanimous protest against the issue of gold bonds, as proof that the Democratic party cannot be brought to the support of the gold standard policy.

We believe that the money question will be the paramount issue in 1896 and will so remain until it is settled by the intelligence and patriotism of the American voters.

We believe that a large majority of the Democrats of the United States favor bimetallism and realize that it can only be secured by the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, and we assert that the majority have, and should exercise, the right to control the policy of the party and retain the party name.

We believe that it is the duty of the majority, and within their power, to take charge of the party organizations, and make the Democratic party an effective instrument in the accomplishment of needed reforms. It is not necessary that Democrats should surrender their convictions on other questions in order to take an active part in the settlement of the question which at this time surpasses all others in importance.

We believe that the rank and file of the Democratic party should at once assert themselves in the Democratic party and place the party on record in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts public and private.

We urge all Democrats who favor the financial policy above set forth to associate themselves together and impress their views upon the party organization; we urge all newspapers in harmony with the above financial policy to place it at the head of the editorial column and assist in the immediate restoration of bi-metallism.

Mr. Bryan hopes his efforts will cause the whole Democratic party to rush to his aid and that the silver element will have things its own way. Leading representatives of the party disagree with him.

EX-MAYOR GLEASON CLAIMS IT

Justice Bartlett's Decision as to Long Island City's City Hall.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 1.—Supreme Court Justice Bartlett has rendered a decision that may materially affect the ownership of the building occupied as a City Hall here.

Ex-Mayor Gleason has claimed to own the property for years, having acquired it, he asserts, in 1889, through a transfer to him by Roday Brassel, who purchased the building from the heirs of Louis Roediger. A suit was brought shortly after Mr. Gleason's term of office ended in behalf of Frederick Ulstein, an infant, who, it was claimed, owned a one-seventh interest in the property, which had never been disposed of.

Other actions were instituted by Emma Roediger, widow of the former owner, and others, to set aside the transfer of the property to Brassel and Mr. Gleason. The cases have been in the courts for nearly two years.

Justice Bartlett directs that upon the repayment to Mr. Gleason of the amounts he paid the heirs for their interests in the property, the deeds of conveyance shall be set aside. Mr. Gleason will have to pay the costs of the action.

The City Hall building is a three-story brick structure in Jackson Avenue, near the Queens County Court House. While Mr. Gleason was Mayor the building rented for $2,000. Shortly after he came into possession a lease was entered into with the city for a term of years at an annual rental of $5,000. The amount of rent collected represents a considerable sum, and there will probably be further legal proceedings to determine its disposal.

It is expected that Mr. Gleason will endeavor to have the case appealed.

The Rev. David Mitchell Resigns.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 1.—The Rev. David Mitchell, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, has resigned on account of his health.

Dr. Mitchell received a severe fall on the ice twelve years ago while hurrying to visit a sick parishioner. He never fully recovered from his injuries, and his physician says that rest is now an absolute necessity.

A congregational meeting will be held on Monday evening, when the pastoral relation will be dissolved.

Special Musical Service.

There will be a special musical service in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow evening. The large surpliced male choir will participate under the direction of Organist Warren R. Hedden. The programme contains the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in E flat, by Dr. Garrett of Cambridge University, England, and "Gallia," a sacred motet by Gounod for soprano solo and chorus.

To Discuss Sunday Opening.

A popular meeting, on the Sunday-opening question, under the auspices of the New-York Sabbath Committee, will be held to-morrow evening, in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, D. D., pastor. Addresses will be delivered by William W. Hoppin, the Rev. W. W. Atterbury, D. D., and others.

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Our Blundering Foreign Policy. Senator H. C. LODGE
What Would I do with the Tariff? ANDREW CARNEGIE
Charlotte Bronte's Place in Literature, FREDERIC HARRISON
The Two Eternal Types in Fiction, HAMILTON W. MABIE
Is the Income Tax Constitutional? Professor E. R. A. SELIGMAN.
Two Examples of Successful Profit-Sharing, Professor F. W. BLACKMAR.
The Social Discontent—Some Remedies, HENRY HOLT
The Tenement the Real Problem of Civilization, JACOB A. RIIS
The Work of Village-Improvement Societies, B. G. NORTHROP.
The Antitoxine Treatment of Diphtheria, Dr. L. EMMETT HOLT.
A Week in New-York Theatres, JOHN GILMER SPEED.

25c. 25c.

DINNER AT THE GOULD MANSION

Police Had to Disperse the Curious Crowd That Gathered.

The Gould mansion, at 571 Fifth Avenue, was brilliantly lighted last night, and was a centre of attraction for a crowd of curious persons, who jostled each other in attempts to catch a glimpse of some member of the Gould or de Castellane families. So obtrusive did they become that they almost prevented the guests from alighting from their carriages. They were finally dispersed by policemen.

The dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould to a few intimate friends, in honor of the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane.

The guests included the bridesmaids, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Catharine Cameron, Miss Beatrice Richardson, and Miss Adelaide Montgomery, and the ushers, Brockholst Cutting, Howard Gould, Prince del Drago, and M. Duval, who will serve at the ceremony on Monday; Prince Lubecki, John Bloodgood, Jr., Miss Catharine Turnure, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Russell Sage, Sir Roderick Cameron, Mrs. Paran Stevens, and Frederic R. Coudert.

The drawing room and dining room were decorated with palms and orchids.

Arson Suspected in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 1.—Coroner Ranning will hold an investigation to-morrow evening into the cause of the fire in the house owned by J. M. Chichester, at 209 South Third Avenue, on Feb. 16.

The house was occupied by people named Goldberg, and they state that the fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Their furniture was insured for $1,200. George

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—A Country Sport. Matinée.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY, 6 East 23d St—9 to 6—Paintings.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:00—Madeleine. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Daughters of Eve. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Sandow's Trocadero Vaudevilles. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Eine Palast Revolution. Matinée, Minna von Barnhelm.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—8:30—Concert of Columbia College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL 2:30—Concert.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Broadway-39th St—2:00—Siegfried.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	31	43	3:30 P. M.	52	58
6 A. M.	31	42	6 P. M.	47	54
9 A. M.	35	46	9 P. M.	44	50
12 M.	42	53	12 P. M.	2	48

Average temperature yesterday.....49¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 40½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....33
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow, Colder, with a Cold Wave.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

HOW HONESTY PAYS.

In the early days of last month the Controller of the City of New-York asked for bids for bonds of the city bearing interest at 3 per cent., payable in currency. He got no bids at all. He then asked for authority to issue bonds bearing interest at 3½ per cent., and obtained it. That is, he found it necessary for the city to pay one-sixth, or 17 per cent., more for money needed to carry on current business than it had previously paid. But before acting upon this authorization—which was clearly demanded if the city was to depend on currency bonds—the Controller concluded to use the discretion vested in him by the statutes, make the bonds payable in gold, at the older and lower rate of interest, and see what would come of it. Accordingly, he asked for bids for some three and a quarter millions of 3 per cent. gold bonds. He got bids for over twelve and a half millions at from 100.29 to 103.25.

In the meantime the United States Government had made a loan on 4 per cent. bonds, for which the lenders were ready to pay only 104.48, bringing the interest paid by the Government to 3¾ per cent. The lenders offered to take bonds specifically payable in gold at a rate bringing the interest down to 3 per cent., but Congress, less wise and less honorable than the Legislature of the State of New-York, refused the authority. We all know that this blind and wicked refusal will cost the people of the United States some $16,000,000. But that is not all that it will cost. It is, in fact, a mere drop in the bucket. As Mr. Fitch very clearly shows, the difference in the credit of the United States Government and the credit of the City of New-York is the difference between 104 and 119. That is to say, where the taxpayers of this city have to pay $100 for necessary loans, the taxpayers of the United States will have to pay nearly $115. And precisely the same advantage or disadvantage occurs in all the vast indebtedness incurred by the people of the various cities, counties, and States of this Union, according as that indebtedness is honorably paid in gold or is payable in a currency which the stupidity of Congress has discredited.

How great that indebtedness is may be seen—but only in part—from the facts given in the census of 1890. At that time the total net debt for State, county, city, and school district, in the United States, was over a billion of dollars, ($1,135,000,000.)

Of this enormous sum, the municipal debt was much the larger share, being $734,000,000. The State debt was $229,000,000, the county debt $145,000,000, and the school district debt $37,000,000. This was divided among the different sections of the country as follows:

North Atlantic	$468,000,000
South Atlantic	166,000,000
North Central	320,000,000
South Central	138,000,000
Western	43,000,000
Total	$1,135,000,000

The North Atlantic States are those of New-England, with New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The South Atlantic are the States from Delaware to Florida, inclusive. The North Central embrace what were formerly known as the Western States, from the Ohio to the Mississippi. The South Central are the Southern States west of the coast States, and the Western include most of the new States, with Oregon and California. It will be seen that nearly $800,000,000 of the debt is owed in the North Atlantic and North Central States. But while the debt of the former declined between 1880 and 1890 from $541,000,000 to $468,000,000, or 13 per cent., the debt of the latter increased in that decade from $246,000,000 to $320,000,000, or 30 per cent. The debt of the Western division, with the new States, also advanced from $24,000,000 to $43,000,000, or nearly 80 per cent. It is noteworthy also that this increase is almost wholly in county and city debt, and chiefly in the latter, and this tendency is equally marked in the Southern States.

Now, it is precisely in these sections of the country that the opponents of gold payments find the sentiment they profess to obey. To some extent, undoubtedly, that sentiment exists; but we are persuaded on the one hand that it is not in reality nearly so strong as it is represented to be, and, on the other hand, that it would be much lessened if the people of these regions could understand the actual effect of the policy pursued in their name. The only possible basis of this sentiment is that if the debts of the country are payable in currency—that is, in paper or silver—it will be easier to pay them. But the facts show exactly the contrary. It is not easier to pay $115 in currency than $100 in gold, and when the added 15 per cent. on the interest has to be paid every year so long as the debt runs, the burden is increased proportionately. The people of these sections are flattered by men, some of whom know better, with the notion that lenders can be compelled to take the "cheaper" and more uncertain money instead of gold; but again the facts show the contrary. No man in this free country can be made to lend his money save on his own terms, and the possibility that an attempt may be made to compel him to take what he thinks poorer money than he is entitled to is met by higher terms. In our country, and especially in the portions of it like the West and the new South, in which resources and energy are boundless, but accumulated capital is limited, a large part of private business and all public improvements must rely on borrowed capital. Clearly it is the interest of the borrowers to get that capital at as low a rate as possible. The record we have cited shows beyond all question that this can only be done where payment in gold is secured. It is simply the old, old lesson on a very large scale, that honesty is the best policy.

MR. HEWITT AND RAPID TRANSIT.

With characteristic public spirit Mr. Hewitt declines to accept payment for his valuable services as a member of the committee of expert engineers who were recently called upon to aid the Rapid-Transit Commissioners with their advice. There is a tinge of disappointment in Mr. Hewitt's allusion to the fact that the commission does not seem to attach much value to the conclusions and the recommendations of the Board of Experts.

We feel sure that the Commissioners attach great value to the report made by the experts. The information thus obtained was unquestionably useful for guidance, even if the Commissioners have found themselves unable to adopt the conclusions and follow the recommendations made.

We pointed out when this report was submitted, however, that the experts had apparently misapprehended the relation of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners to the present elevated railroads. Mr. Hewitt, it seems, is still of the opinion that the Commissioners can compel the Manhattan Company to give better service. In his letter to the Secretary of the commission, which we publish this morning, he says:

"In other words, it seems to me that resort to the expenditure of the public money will only be justified in case the commission, after intelligent effort, fail to secure satisfactory rapid transit by other means, and I believe the approval of the Legislature and of the citizens of New-York was only given with the expectation that the power to resort to municipal capital in the last emergency might have the effect of making it unnecessary to exercise this power at all by forcing the existing agencies to provide immediate and adequate accommodations."

We do not know on what ground Mr. Hewitt bases his belief that the Legislature and the citizens of New-York gave their approval to municipal construction with the expectation that municipal construction would be made necessary through the effective application of force to "existing agencies." Chapter 752 of the Laws of New-York, enacted at the session of 1894, provides for a rapid-transit road to be built at the public cost, and very minutely prescribes the conditions. It declares in Section 12 that the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners "shall cause the question whether such railway or railways shall be constructed by the city and at the public expense to be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the city," and that "the said railways shall be constructed by the said city and at the public expense, if a majority of the votes so cast were in favor of municipal construction." The vote was taken "For Municipal Construction of a Rapid-Transit Road" and "Against Municipal Construction of a Rapid-Transit Road." The majority was in the affirmative. We do not see that the Rapid-Transit Commission has authority to do anything except to make provision for a rapid-transit road at the expense of the city. Certainly it has neither the authority nor the power to compel the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to do anything whatever.

A CRIMINAL BLUNDER.

The Chattanooga Times, a Democratic newspaper opposed to the Returning Board proceedings for reversing the result of the last election in Tennessee, prints what purport to be copies of two confidential circulars "sent out by the managers of the Turney contest to their partisans throughout the State in counties to be visited by the alleged investigating committee."

One of these is for use in Republican counties where the Democrats allege frauds, and gives detailed instructions for getting evidence of voting without poll-tax receipts or the affidavits required by law. The evident purpose is to give directions for making out as strong a case as possible against the Republicans in those counties.

The other circular is for use in Democratic counties where the Republicans have charged fraud or irregularities, and is wholly defensive in its purpose. It gives instructions intended to minimize and restrict evidence and make out as favorable a case as possible for the Democrats.

It is not stated that the committee has any connection with the sending out of these circulars, but they are in keeping with the one-sided and partisan character of the whole proceeding. An impartial investigation in such a case and a judicial conclusion is simply an impossibility. The whole performance from its inception is one of counting out, and it has been directed with that view. That will be the result, unless those who have charge of the affair conclude that it will be bad party policy to count Evans out.

It certainly will be a disastrous policy. It has produced a bad effect to begin it and carry it thus far, and its abandonment now might not wholly counteract the effect. But it would be better than to complete the evil business by confirming Turney in an office to which he was not elected. The Tennessee Democrats have been engaged for two months in a colossal blunder which is a crime against the party in the whole country. They should be induced, if possible, to stop it.

THE COURT'S NEW WHISKY TRUST.

The resolution introduced in the Illinois Senate on Thursday last, concerning the appointment of receivers for the Whisky Trust, avoids by far the most interesting legal question which has come up in connection with the Whisky Trust receivership. The United States Circuit Court is criticised in the resolution because it has taken in charge and is conducting, through the agency of receivers, the business of a combination which the courts of the State of Illinois recently declared to be "unlawful and contrary to public policy." A decision to that effect was obtained not long ago from the State courts by the Attorney General, and now that officer is urged to direct the attention of the United States Court to the fact that it has undertaken, through the agency of its receivers, to carry on the business of a concern which is under the ban of the State laws and courts.

This statement of the case presents a question of some interest, it is true, but the author of the resolution has overlooked the most important and remarkable outcome of the appointment of receivers.

This is that the United States Circuit Court has succeeded in doing what the Whisky Trust could not do—has created, by the action of its agents, a Trust much larger than the original Whisky Trust, by bringing the outside distillers into a combination with the original Trust and thus suppressing such competition as had existed by reason of the activity of these outside distillers while they were selling against the original Trust.

If that Trust was an unlawful combination—as the courts of Illinois say—if it existed and did business in violation of Illinois statutes, what shall be said of the new and larger combination which the United States Court itself has built up on the foundation afforded by the original Trust?

The records of the courts for the last forty years in the States where the new combination does business contain many decisions to the effect that such a combination as was made by Chief Receiver McNulta in Chicago on the 21st ult., and such agreements as that which he and the outside distillers then entered into, are contrary to public policy and unlawful. There is, in addition to all these decisions at common law, the recent decision under the statutes of Illinois. And yet the United States Court appears to sanction and approve the action of its representatives and agents in this transaction, and even permits the chief of the receivers to be the Chairman of the new and larger Trust's Executive Committee and the officer by whose decrees the combination price of alcohol and other similar products is fixed for the whole country from week to week!

This, we think, is very extraordinary and without precedent.

THE HOUSE AND THE HAWAIIAN JOB.

It is good news that the House has determined to stand by its action in striking out the first appropriation for a Hawaiian cable of which the total cost is unknown from the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. It is to be hoped that it will continue firm, even at the risk of letting the bill fail, and leave the responsibility for the future with the jobbers of the Senate.

The present House is really the representative of the Democratic Party. If the legislation of this Congress had been determined by the House, the party would have stood far better before the country than it stands now, and the reverse of last November might not have been incurred. What defeated the party was the conduct of the shameless jobbers in the Senate, who pretended to be Democratic Senators from various States and were really Senators from Havemeyer. It is probable that the party would be better off if the House had refused to be bullied by the jobbers of the Senate in the Tariff bill, and had let the McKinley act stay in force, at the same time publishing its reasons. It is impossible that the party could have been worse off if it had taken that course.

Now the Senate jobbers want a Hawaiian cable for purposes of their own, and plead "commercial necessity." This is nonsense on the face of it. Commercial necessities supply themselves without public money. The commercial necessities in this case are not those of the business public. They are the commercial necessities of the Hawaiian jobbers, in and out of the Senate. Let the House do its duty, and put upon a Republican Congress the responsibility of having a Diplomatic and Consular bill saddled with an appropriation for a Hawaiian cable. It has allowed itself to be bullied too often already.

GRAUER'S SENTENCE.

Judge Martine's sentence of the incendiary Grauer to imprisonment for thirty years is not only deserved, but likely to be useful and exemplary. The man was the head of an organization for the purpose of swindling underwriters by burning buildings and lying about the value of their contents. Whether they were inhabited and whether he was endangering life as well as destroying property were questions that did not interest Grauer. He showed the "depraved mind, regardless of human life," which the statute holds to be a capital offense when the manifestations of it have resulted fatally. It is fortunate for Grauer that his incendiary fires did not cause death, for in that case he would as deservedly have been killed as he is now sentenced to a term of imprisonment which he is very unlikely to survive.

Three of his accomplices and instruments have also been doomed to pay the penalty of their crimes. One of them was sentenced to twenty-five years, one to sixteen, and a third, whose guilt was somewhat less flagitious, to six years and three months. These sentences were especially wholesome for the effective warning of the people who are especially in need of warning. They are ignorant foreigners, who imagine that the law is less severe and more easily to be evaded in this country than in Europe—that the commission of this detestable crime does not involve a great risk of detection, and even that detection does not involve a great risk of punishment. They know better now that these cases have been tried. It is unlikely that any future conspiracy to commit arson will be so extensive or systematic as that of which Grauer was the head and his instruments the members. The detection and bringing to justice of these people have constituted an important public service.

THE POSTPONED SEA RULES.

Now that Congress and the President have complied with the request of the British Government to put off the date fixed upon for carrying into effect the new rules of the road at sea, it is to be hoped that that Government will indicate what its further pleasure is in the matter.

The case is extraordinary. The new regulations were adopted by the Washington conference of 1889, representing an overwhelming majority of the world's shipping, and the following year Congress passed an act for carrying them into effect at some time to be agreed upon. Last April Great Britain informed our Government that she had selected March 1, 1895, as the right date for the new regulations; that "her Majesty's Government consider that no time should be lost in taking steps to carry them into effect," and further, that the rules ought to "become law in both countries on the same day." Accordingly President Cleveland, on July 13, issued his proclamation, adopting the date of March 1, 1895, and copies of it were sent far and wide.

On the 16th of January last the British Government informed our own that it could do nothing about adopting the rules until Parliament had expressed an opinion on the subject, and requested a postponement of the date fixed. It appeared that she had notified Belgium to the same effect last year, and that France had also withdrawn a proclamation issued like our own. Of course, with life and property at stake, it only remained for our country to follow suit. An act of Congress for this purpose was passed, and was approved by the President on Feb. 23, and then a new proclamation was hurried out on Feb. 25, while no doubt efforts were made at once to notify our vessels everywhere of the change. How far such efforts have been successful remains to be seen.

Now, accordingly, the maritime world outside of Great Britain is waiting to learn whether that country proposes to substitute other regulations for preventing collisions at sea, or whether those of the Washington conference are to be adopted, and, if so, when the British Parliament will attend to the subject and what new date it will fix. A year ago the British Government announced that it had already given "careful consideration" to the new rules, and was convinced that "no time should be lost" in carrying them into effect. It thinks otherwise now; but fortunately Congress has authorized the President to issue a third proclamation on this subject whenever Great Britain makes up her mind what she wants to do.

ANTITOXINE IN EUROPE.

The report of Prof. Widerhofer concerning the use of diphtheria antitoxine in the St. Ann Hospital for Sick Children at Vienna shows a large reduction of the mortality percentage. From 1862 to 1894 the annual diphtheria death rate in this hospital varied between 32 and 72 per cent., and the highest mortality was commonly observed in the months of October, November, and December. For the first nine months of 1894 the mortality was 52.6 per cent. During the last three months of the year the antitoxine treatment was used, the number of cases being 100, and the mortality for this period was cut down to 24 per cent. The professor says: "To my mind there does not remain the slightest doubt that Behring's antitoxine serum influences certain classes of diphtheria cases, and not the mildest cases, either, so favorably that Behring's serum therapy deserves the name of a specific remedy against diphtheria, with which no other so far discovered deserves comparison."

Between April 1 and Dec. 31 there were 193 cases of the disease in the Children's Hospital at Leipsic. During the first four months, in which the serum was not generally used, the mortality was 39.8 per cent., but in the last five months, during which a majority of the patients were treated with the new remedy, the rate was reduced to 18 per cent., or 22 deaths out of 122 cases. Only 89 of these cases, however, received the antitoxine treatment, and the mortality for these 89 cases was only 14.6 per cent.

The diphtheria antitoxine produced at the Pasteur Institute is now sold in Paris in bottles of two sizes, the prices being 3f. and 6f., respectively. There have been distributed gratuitously 50,000 bottles at a cost of $60,000.

Lamentable as has been the attitude assumed by the Trustees of Trinity ever since the outrageous condition of their tenement-houses was brought prominently to public attention, regret and indignation must result from the astounding fact that even now, when the Court of Appeals has taken away every excuse for further violation of the law, no signs of willing submission to a decision other men would never think of questioning have been made by any member of the board. Instead of such signs, nothing comes from them except angry rehearsals of arguments already refuted, of defenses proved to be without weight or cogency, and of old insinuations against the sincerity of the Board of Health and the competence of newspapers and the public to weigh matters affecting the city's health and decency. Writing to an evening paper, one of the Trustees did all this and more. A particularly shocking sentence in his letter is the following: "The Health Board took an appeal in March, 1892, but allowed it to slumber until the recent clamor about tenement-houses excited by the proceedings of the late Tenement-House Commission." So it was "clamor" that so seriously inconvenienced the Trinity people! It was "clamor" that vindicated the law! And it is "clamor" that will force compliance with that law, so vindicated!

"LOHEGRIN" IN GERMAN

Third Performance of Mr. Damrosch's Season at the Metropolitan.

The performance of "Lohengrin," given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night by the German company, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, was a distinct and agreeable surprise. It was by no means perfect, and it was not even uncommonly good, but it was so much better than any unprejudiced person looked for that it aroused enthusiasm on the part of the audience. It very naturally invited comparison with the superb performance given by Messrs. Abbey & Grau's company, and it was expected that it would suffer greatly therefrom. It is true that it did so suffer, but not so much as was expected. From a German point of view, it was an excellent representation, and from the standpoint of an American, who ought not to care anything about the nationalism of the thing, it was commendable.

The chief individual success of the evening was that of Fräulein Mauve Brema, as Ostrud. Of course, she indulged in explosives and in reckless attack of high notes, but her sustained tones were fine, and the freshness and power of her voice were heard to advantage. She showed a complete understanding of the artistic content of the part, and she infused into all her work an abundance of dramatic power, which, in the duet with Else, compelled an outbreak of applause. Fräulein Gadski, who made her début as Elsa, has a very light soprano voice, too small for such an auditorium as that of the Metropolitan, but of pretty color. She sang the part respectably, so far as conception went, but with frequent departures from the pitch. She is not the kind of a singer to make a serious impression in a city accustomed to the best, though her work is earnest.

Herr Nicholaus Rothmühl, as Lohengrin, was a pleasant disappointment. He appeared to far greater advantage than he did on Sunday evening at the concert. He sang with a pleasing tone, and in tune. He lacks the poetic aspect and carriage necessary to a dramatic illusion, but on the whole his work was creditable, if not uncommonly good. Herr Schwarz was not a praiseworthy Tebramund. His singing was harsh, and untuneful, and his make-up much too barbaric. Herr Behrens sang the music of the King correctly, but dryly. Herr Oberhauser sang the measures of the Herald excellently, but was somewhat too generous in action for the requirements of the part.

Special praise should be given to the work of the chorus. The whole of the difficult first act was sung strictly in tune. This is a rare achievement, and it reflects credit on the chorusmaster, Elliott Schenck. The scenic attire of the opera was acceptable, though it might easily have been much better. Mr. Damrosch conducted with spirit and assurance, and was particularly happy in his treatment of the crescendo in the prayer of the first act. The orchestra played well, but the volume of tone needed moderating in certain passages. This afternoon "Siegfried" will be repeated.

THAT "GLORIOUS CLIMATE" AGAIN

California Will Never Get Over Her Surprise at Flowers in Winter.

If any retired legislator from bleak New-England or from any Northern State east of the Sierras should drop in on California's Legislature at present, they would find at least one thing to astonish them. Some of them might find other things, but this one peculiarity would be sure to provoke comment.

Every California legislator wears a badge—a badge that reflects the story of California's sunshine and her floral and horticultural possibilities. Not one of these statesmen is fully equipped for the day's business unless he wears a gorgeous camellia. Everybody wears one. They are seemingly as abundant as dandelions in a New-England field in midsummer. And such camellias they are—big, wax-petaled, and of varied hues.

They show that Sacramento gardens hold four or five divisions of the botanical order camelliaceae. There are huge white, red, and pink blooms, and there is a delicate hybrid that is variegated red and white.

Every morning boys and girls turn nimble nickels by flocking to the Capitol with boxes laden with these blossoms. They sell for 5 cents each. Such blossoms would bring all the way from $1 to $1.50 in the New-York market, and be cheap at that figure.

Some of these legislative boutonnières are fully three inches in diameter, but the coarseness in size has apparently no effect on the delicate texture of the blossoms.

There are many of these small camellia japonica trees about the Capitol grounds. A few of the rarer sort are caged in by frames of netted wire. There is a padlocked gate to the cage and the flowers that bloom there are reserved for the Secretary of State's personal delectation.

Others are unguarded, but apparently no one thinks of stealing any of the flowers, for the special police about the grounds have a disagreeable habit of doing their duty.—San Francisco Bulletin.

BIRDS OF PARADISE.

The birds of paradise
In white and silver go,
And when they shed the white feather
There falleth down the snow.

The birds of paradise
Wear wings of living green,
And when they drop the wing feather
The days of Spring begin.

The birds of paradise
With rosy plumes are shod,
And when floats down the rose feather
The roses are abroad.

The birds of paradise
Their crests are gold and light,
And when sails down the gold feather,
Lo, Autumn burning bright!
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Shipping Birth and Death Rate.

In Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, it is shown that the total addition of steam tonnage during the year has been 811,859 tons gross, and of sailing tonnage, 109,884 tons gross; or, in all, 921,743 tons gross. Nearly 93 per cent. of this addition consists of new vessels, not any of which have been built abroad. The gross deduction of steam tonnage from the register amounts to 416,385 tons, and of sailing tonnage to 153,619 tons; or, in all, to 570,004 tons gross. About 53 per cent. of the steam tonnage and 55 per cent. of the sailing tonnage included in these figures has been removed from the register on account of loss, breaking up, dismantling, and the like. On the whole, during 1894, the steamers on the official register of the United Kingdom have increased by 186 vessels and 395,474 tons, while sailing vessels have decreased by 295 vessels and 43,735 tons. The total number of vessels on the register has, therefore, decreased by 109, and the total tonnage has increased by 351,739 tons during the year.

Primary Schools in New-York.

In an article on "The New-York Common Schools," which appears in the March Harper's, Mr. Stephen H. Olin quotes with approval the report of Dr. Rice, made after a methodical inspection of the schools of several cities. Dr. Rice says:

"The typical New-York primary school is a hard, unsympathetic, mechanical drudgery school—a school which the light of science has not entered.

"In many cities the children read better at the end of the second year than they do in New-York at the end of the third.

"I have not yet found a single primary school conducted on modern educational principles."

TALKING OF THE M'KINLEY BOOM

Politicians at Albany Take a Lively Interest in the Development of the Plot to Defeat Platt.

ALBANY, March 1.—The exposé in to-day's New-York Times of the efforts that are making on the part of the "fat friers" to capture the New-York delegation to the next Republican National Convention in the interest of Major William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, as the Republican nominee for President, produced a sensation in this city. A number of legislators declared that the publication enabled them now to understand a great deal that had been going on in their respective counties that had been unintelligible up to this time.

The gentleman who gave The New-York Times the information said this afternoon that only one error, so far as he was concerned, occurred in the report, namely, that there had been two interviews with the friends or representatives of the Ohio candidate instead of one. The main facts as stated in The New-York Times had been accurately reported. The informant repeated that he had never had any sympathy with Mr. Platt or with his methods; that he had gone to Saratoga as a delegate opposed to the State machine, and was as much opposed to it to-day as he ever had been; that he had favored the nomination of Gen. Harrison in 1892, and believed Harrison would be the nominee of the party in 1896, in spite of the promises Mr. Platt had made, or was alleged to have made, to Thomas B. Reed, and of the machinations of the "Ohio marplots," as he called them. "If I had any criticism," he continued, "to make upon the Ohio politicians who are running the McKinley end of it in this State, I should say they were lamentably deficient in foresight in their assumption that because a man was opposed to Platt in this State he would necessarily support any candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the one chosen by Mr. Platt."

Isaac N. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, stopped in the capital over trains on his way home. He laughed heartily in narrating how Brother Henry G. Burleigh captured the primaries. "Why," said Mr. Baker, "there were three tickets in the field, Burleigh's name headed each. He was perfectly safe. And when he carried the primaries he could well afford to say that the other two tickets were simply dummies."

Last Summer the Republicans of Washington County were congratulating one another that the two gamecocks of the county, Baker and Burleigh, had buried their spurs. But it seems the truce was one of those temporary affairs that happen once in five years. The feud has broken out again. Burleigh claims the control of the county, but when the time comes Baker will control the delegates. The latter is allied to Mr. Platt, and therefore against the McKinley boom. Burleigh claims to be for Gov. Morton, McKinley, or Harrison, or any one against Platt.

ADVICE FOR WOULD-BE AUTHORS

A Veteran Writer of Boys' Books Tells How He Makes Them.

"Oliver Optic," who has had long experience in writing stories for young people, contributes to The Author's Journal an article on that subject which contains some extremely sensible ideas, and which reveals, in a measure at least, the reasons why his books obtained and retain their wide popularity.

"I do not believe," he says, "that writing for young people is very different from writing for those of mature age, though I am aware that many do not take this view of the matter. If those who desire to write for this class of readers wish to disgust the average boy and girl of the present time, let them write down to them, let them indulge in baby talk, let them regard their anticipated readers as destitute of understanding and common sense, and they will certainly succeed in setting, not exactly the rising, but the half-risen generation against his work.

"For the ordinary boy and girl of a dozen years or more, the style should be simple, 'only this, nothing more,' with an ever-present consciousness on the part of the writer that those for whom his work is intended are not idiots or babies. Simplicity of style has been one of the principal virtues of the greatest writers and orators of all time, and our boys and girls can read and understand them. What is called word-painting is doubtless a very agreeable rhetorical amusement to both writer and reader, but belongs rather in the sphere of poetry than in that of common-sense prose.

"A writer who is content to put his thought on paper with reasonable simplicity may use precisely the same style for readers in their teens as for the rest of mankind. It is not the style that makes a book, or a story, or an article, juvenile; but it is the subject, the action, and the characters. Most, if not all, authors have a style of their own, and it is not necessary to alter or adapt it to meet the fancied requirements of young readers, provided it has the needed simplicity.

"Not every person can write a book or a story for young people who tries to do so. Men and women have different gifts, and that of doing this work is not bestowed on every one. Given the gift and the training, the next provision on the road to success is the choice of a subject. This starting of the work requires taste and especially judgment. To the picture that attracts one, another may be indifferent or may be repelled by it. The general scope of the story settled, the choice of the characters, including the necessary bad boy or villain, is arranged, and the plot mapped out. It need not be said that the scheme for the story is the most important element in its success.

"The characters will bring the writer's ideality into play in the invention or adoption of them. Those who are expected to interest and impress the reader should invariably be good boys, and the villains should as invariably come to grief, and create no desire on the part of the young to imitate them. I hold this to be a safe rule in judging of the moral effect of the story. Boys and girls should not be led to love unlovable characters.

"In Cooper's novel, 'The Red Rover,' though the hero is properly killed before the last chapter, there is too much about him that is attractive to the boy-reader. His magnificent cabin, with its surroundings, is fascinating, and the boy loses sight of the fact that the rover is a pirate, about the worst criminal of modern times. He has his virtues in spite of his calling, but they are not big enough to cover up his infamous trade.

"For young readers action is absolutely indispensable, and no style can atone for the want of it. Reasonable exaggeration is allowable in a story, and stirring incidents may be treated under the same rule. Impossibilities, of course, are not to be tolerated, but the condensing of a dozen or a hundred heroes into one is hardly to be tabooed. Nothing but the writer's good judgment can be depended upon in this respect, and he should consider well before he writes in an event so stirring as to excite the incredulity of a mature mind.

"To sum it all up: A simple style, with as little word-painting as will satisfy the conscience of the writer, and plenty of action, within reasonable limits, are the essential elements of a story in writing for young people."

Helpless Victims of Alcohol.

In every large city there are great numbers of minor delinquents, who are a greater puzzle to the penologists than the major criminal. Last year there were more than 23,000 commitments of this class of misdemeanants to the workhouse of New-York City. Many individuals were committed more

OYAMA VICTORIOUS AGAIN

Full Force of Chinese Defeated by Japanese Near Ta-Ping-Shan.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT CHE-FOO

Native Women and Children of Ning-Hai Throw Themselves Into Wells from Fear of Port Arthur.

LONDON, March 1.—A Central News dispatch from Tokio, under the date of Feb. 27, says:

"Field Marshal Oyama reports that on the morning of Feb. 24, the first division of the Japanese Army about Kai Ping defeated the enemy near Ta-Ping-Shan.

"In the afternoon of the same day a force of about 13,000 of the enemy, with twenty guns, began an attack from Peimatiaz, Tonchahotz, and Faoyamaim. After a heavy cannonade, we attacked their centre at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and repulsed them, driving them toward Kingcow. Our loss was twenty killed and 250 wounded, including seven officers. The enemy lost 200 killed. The number of their wounded is unknown.

"The natives state that the Chinese came in full force, 20,000 strong, led by Gens. Sung, Ma, Shang, and Chang Shung."

A Central News dispatch from Che-Foo says that all is quiet there. The Red Cross Hospital there is full to overflowing with sick and wounded, and Dr. Douthwaite is working incessantly to relieve them.

Five thousand Chinese soldiers, laden with loot, have passed Che-Foo fleeing from the Japanese.

The Chinese inhabitants of Ning-Hai are welcoming the Japanese. No males are allowed to leave that city. The wells in the surrounding country are filled with the bodies of women and children, who, having heard of the atrocities at Port Arthur, threw themselves in through fear of the approaching Japanese.

The Times correspondent in Kobe quotes a Seoul dispatch to the effect that bands of Manchurian soldiers are ravaging the Province of Ham-Gyong-Do, in Northern Corea, and are pillaging the gold mines.

The Times correspondent in Che-Foo says: "I have conversed with foreigners from Wei-Hai-Wei, and they confirm the reports of Admiral Ting's effort to dismantle the mainland forts. The military commander telegraphed to Pekin, reporting that Ting was treacherous; therefore, the forts were restored. After the southern group was captured, Howard landed and destroyed the northern group under fire from the Japanese ships.

Liu-Kung-Tao could have held out for six months but for the divided counsels of the commanders. The island might have entirely silenced the land batteries which the Japanese captured, but the Chinese reserved their ammunition for the Japanese fleet, hoping to secure the reward of 20,000 taels. The troops became dispirited eventually. Some mutinied, and a hundred were shot.

"Admiral Ting exposed himself to the Japanese fire, hoping that he would be killed. Probably there are only 15,000 Chinese troops at Shan-Hai-Kwan. It is expected that the Japanese will make the attack about the middle of March."

GERMANY'S NAVAL AMBITION.

Appropriation for New Cruisers Approved by the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 1.—The debate of the naval budget was continued in the Reichstag to-day. Chancellor von Hohenlohe declared that the proposed increase in the number of cruisers was necessary for the efficient protection of German transoceanic commerce.

Other nations, he said, had surpassed Germany in the technical construction and armament of their vessels. Many of Germany's ships, which some years ago were in good condition, were now of no value.

"We will not create a great navy," the Chancellor continued, "but will merely preserve what we have. My dreams have been aimed at a great German navy crossing the ocean, but these dreams have vanished, in view of the condition of the Reichstag and the state of our finances."

Vice Admiral Hollmann, Secretary of State for the Marine Department, declared that the German Navy in 1885 was superior to the navies of all the great European countries. It was now degraded.

"An efficient navy," he said, "is necessary where other countries impede our commerce, and also necessary to protect our countrymen where there are frequent revolutions, as, for instance, in South America. We observe absolute neutrality in the war in Eastern Asia, but there soon may be disturbances in China, when it will be our duty to protect the missionaries, upon whom the people first vent their rage. It will also be our duty to assist our countrymen there, should they need assistance."

Baron von Mirbach, Conservative, said the majority of the Conservatives would vote for the construction of the new cruisers, but the minority would oppose the proposal, owing to the bad economic situation in Germany. He concluded by making a vehement attack upon the Government's policy in regard to commercial treaties.

The Reichstag approved the appropriation for a new cruiser to replace the old Leipsic. The appropriations for the other three cruisers were granted without division.

ACCIDENTS TO MANY VESSELS.

Traffic Suspended by Moving Ice and a Steamer Sunk in the Clyde.

GLASGOW, March 1.—Traffic in the Clyde is completely suspended owing to the vast quantities of moving ice. Eight river passenger steamers were torn from their moorings last night and one of them was sunk. Many landing stages are adrift and a number of small craft have been crushed and sunk.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The steamer Electrician, (British), Capt. Shaw, from New-Orleans Feb. 6, has arrived here. The Electrician has on board the crew of the Amtrican schooner J. G. Morse, Jr. The Morse was abandoned and set on fire Feb. 13, while on a voyage from Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

LONDON, March 1.—The British steamer Lepanto, Capt. Wise, at Antwerp from New-York Jan. 26, via Newcastle, experienced a succession of gales on the passage. Her cabin skylight covers were smashed, a lifeboat and stanchions were damaged, and one of her ventilators was carried away on Jan. 29.

The British steamer Skerryvore, Capt. Puttkamer, from New-Orleans Feb. 2 for Copenhagen, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, reports having encountered a gale in lat. 34 N., lon. 71 W., during which two of her boats were smashed and her telegraph stand was damaged.

The German tank steamer Hafis, Capt. Ochelmann, grounded at Schulan, but was floated after discharging part of her cargo. She had been in collision with the British steamer Annandale from Port Tampa Jan. 30 for Hamburg.

CUBA'S INSURGENT LEADERS.

Colona Is Captured and Guillermo and Pedro Acevedo Submit.

HAVANA, March 1.—The Government troops have captured the whole insurgent band under command of Antonio Lopez Colona, who headed the uprising at Ybarra, in the Matanzas District. The prisoners have been conveyed to Matanzas.

The Governor of Pinar del Rio made a raid on an insurgent resort about six miles from the provincial capital to-day, and captured 20 rifles and 12,000 cartridges.

Guillermo and Pedro Acevedo, conspicuous insurgents, and two stray members of Colona's band, have gone to the Matanzas authorities and professed their submission.

Among the men captured with Colona's band is a son of the Director of the Reina Mercedes Hospital in this city.

Antonio Carbelo, a Havana tailor, was overtaken by troops at Yaguaramas, near Yaguey-Grande. He was carrying arms and displayed revolutionary emblems. As he refused to surrender, he was shot dead.

The committee from the Baire insurgents has not returned to Santiago for further consultation with Gen. Lachambre, but, after conferring with the insurgent leaders, has gone to Palma Soriano.

MADRID, March 1.—The Government is informed by a dispatch from Havana that one of the insurgent bands in Santiago de Cuba has been dispersed by troops.

DEATH OF PRINCE METTERNICH.

Career of the Son and Pupil of the Great Austrian Statesman.

VIENNA, March 1.—Prince Metternich, son of the famous Austrian diplomat of that name, was found dead in bed this morning. The cause of his death was apoplexy. He was sixty-six years old.

Richard Clement Joseph Hermann von Metternich was born at Vienna, Jan. 7, 1829. His father taught him diplomacy. He began his career as an attaché of the Austrian Legation in Paris Dec. 2, 1852. He became Envoy Extraordinary to Dresden in 1856, Ambassador Extraordinary to Paris in 1859, and was recalled in 1871.

He retired to private life and published in 1880 the "Memoirs" of his father. He was appointed Hereditary Councilor of the Austrian Empire in 1861, and Intimate Councilor in 1864. He received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

His wife, Princess Pauline Sandor, was an adulated member of the Imperial Court and of the Paris drawing rooms. Artists have not forgotten that at the first performance of "Tannhäuser," when 200 men of fashion smothered a swan, Mme. de Metternich was the only member of Parisian elegant society who protested indignantly.

LA GASCOGNE ACCLAIMED AGAIN.

Havre's Municipality and Merchants Praise the Ship's Officers.

HAVRE, March 1.—The city was bedecked with flags and the quays were crowded with people to-day in welcome to the steamer La Gascogne.

The ship entered the harbor at 1:30 P. M. A regimental band occupied a place on one of the jetties and played the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic airs. The members of the Municipality and a large number of leading citizens boarded the steamer and congratulated Capt. Baudelon and his officers upon their courage and seamanship in bringing the ship safely into New-York.

A luncheon was served on board the steamer at 4 o'clock, at which the Mayor, the other members of the Municipal Government, and a number of members of the Chamber of Commerce, and others in commercial life were entertained by the Captain and his staff.

The French Line will make presents of money to La Gascogne's officers and crew.

A FATAL DUEL IN FRANCE.

Harry Alis Killed at Neuilly by Naval Commandant Lechatteller.

PARIS, March 1.—Commandant Lechatteller of the marine force this morning fought a duel with M. Percher, who was better known by his pseudonym of Harry Alis, and killed him. The weapons used were swords.

M. Lechatteller in the first encounter broke Alis's guard and drove his weapon through his opponent's body, piercing the right lung. The duel was the result of a controversy carried on through the colonial press. The meeting took place at Neuilly.

Alis was formerly manager of the Paris branch of an English news agency. He had been one of the sub-editors of The Journal des Débats. He had also served as the Cairo correspondent of that paper, in which capacity he was noted for the bitterness of his anti-English sentiments. He is said to have had great influence with the Khédive.

The seconds attending M. Percher were MM. André Hallays and Paul Bluysen. M. Lechattelier's seconds were Col. Baudet and Commandant Castelli.

MEXICAN FARMERS COMPLAIN.

Colorado and New-Mexico Use Almost all the Rio Grande Water.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The State Department has a report from the Consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico, showing that the farmers in that vicinity are complaining of scarcity of water for irrigation, and are begging the Government of Mexico to present claims against the United States because almost all the water of the Rio Grande is used by the people of Colorado and New-Mexico.

In the opinion of the Consul, the question might be settled by promptly acting on President Cleveland's suggestion of a commission to construct a reservoir above Paso del Norte for the storge of water. He thinks in this way alone can the United States avert an imbroglio over claims presented by Mexicans.

MISSIONARIES IN ARMENIA.

Anxiety for Their Safety Caused by Attitude of Moslems.

LONDON, March 1.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says:

"The American missionaries in Bitlis are very anxious as to the attitude of the Moslem populace, and United States Minister Terrell has made urgent representations to the Porte on the subject.

"Although the missionaries have studiously avoided countenancing resistance to the authorities, insomuch that they have incurred the open hostility of the Armenian revolutionary party by their policy, they have assisted the victims of the outrages. The Armenian witnesses at the recent sitting of the commission of inquiry have been sheltered by the missionaries. The commission has telegraphed this fact to the Porte."

BLUEFIELDS FICTION EXPOSED.

Nicaraguan Minister Has No Confirmation of a Startling Tale.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Nicaraguan Minister, Dr. Guzman, saw Secretary Gresham just before Cabinet meeting to-day at the State Department. It is unusual for members of the Diplomatic Corps to secure an audience with the Secretary of State on Cabinet days.

Dr. Guzman said, however, that he placed no reliance on the now exploded Bluefields stories concerning the alleged sinking of an American vessel by a British war ship about three weeks ago.

The Minister had received numerous advices from home in the meantime, some of them from Bluefields in the last few days, and all were of a peaceful character that seemed to preclude the possibility of any such occurrence.

A Glasgow Theatre in Ashes.

GLASGOW, March 1.—The Theatre Royal was burned to the ground this afternoon. Loss, £30,000.

PILGRIM TRAIN ACCIDENT

Mexicans Killed and Mutilated Near Their Capital City.

COACHES SMASHED INTO SPLINTERS

Scenes at the Wreck and in Return Journey That Surpassed All Experience — Guerrero Earthquakes.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1.—A wrecking train arrived here early this morning from the scene of yesterday's accident on the Interoceanic Railway. It brought forty persons who had been injured in the crash., and Dr. Alfred Bray, Dr. Francis Crosson, and two other surgeons who were sent out yesterday afternoon soon after the news of the disaster was received here. Many persons were left dead near the spot where the train left the rails; others were on the point of death, and of those who were brought back ten or twelve cannot possibly recover.

The crew of the wrecking train told the first detailed story of the accident. The train consisted of ten coaches. It was chartered by pilgrims from Amecameca, and the engineer was under orders to run carefully. It was filled with pilgrims, many of them women and children, at the city station shortly before 1 o'clock, and was started at 1:25. It proceeded slowly at first, but after stopping for water the engineer began running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

About twenty-eight miles from the capital and midway between Temamatla and Tenango, there is a steep down grade. On one side of the track the blasted rock forms a high wall; on the other is a steep descent. At a point where the descent reaches down about thirty feet the track makes a sharp curve. The trains usually round it at half speed, but for a reason not yet ascertained the engineer of the pilgrims' train tried to take it without slowing down. Either the rails spread or the engine jumped the track. The engine and tender broke loose from the coaches, and rolled down the embankment. The coaches ran off about fifty yards further on. The rear coaches crashed down against the engine and tender, and the rest went to pieces at the foot of the embankment near by.

Five coaches were smashed so as to be little more than piles of splintered boards and beams and twisted iron. About twenty passengers were able to extricate themselves without severe injury, and they began rescuing those who were pinned under the wreck. Four women were found with their arms crushed, and immovable under beams and twisted axles. They were lying near the engine and screaming for fear of the flames.

After all efforts to clear them had proved vain, they were torn loose, one of them losing her arm from the shoulders, another her arm from the elbow, and each of the other two having both arms crushed and legs terribly mutilated. Three of the four will die.

Three children of one family were found dead together, under an upset car truck. Their mother was lying near by with her skull crushed and one leg gone. The father escaped with only a broken shoulder, although he was on the same seat with the three children who were killed. Fragments of arms and legs were strewn through the wreckage, and several of the bodies were so mutilated that no attempt to identify them will be made.

When the doctors arrived on the wrecking train, they found thirty-five pilgrims near the wreck and five who had not yet been taken from the ruins, because there was no way of cutting them loose. The five were rescued first and put on the train.

The doctors worked for five hours to get the injured into condition to make the jorney back. Every one of the sixty-five was spattered with blood from some open wound. Three men had lost half of their scalps. Four had fractured skulls. Six women were so badly injured in the back and abdomen that it was feared they would die before reaching the city. All the doctors agree that the scenes at the wreck and in the coaches during their journey home were the most horrible in their experiences.

The train arrived at the curve where the wreck occurred at 4 o'clock, and it did not start back until nearly midnight. When the train came into the station forty of the injured passengers were stretched at full length, helpless from their wounds. All the pilgrims were Mexicans. The engineer and conductor of the train are supposed to have escaped serious injury and to have fled to the woods.

Sixty-five persons were killed and forty were injured. The death list is likely to be increased, as several passengers who were brought back in the wrecking train are expected to die within twenty-four hours.

AYATLAN, Mexico, March 1.—The inhabitants of Southwestern Mexico are alarmed over frequent earthquake shocks which have occurred during the last month. Although little damage has been done, the helpless people are in great trepidation. The shocks are accompanied by subterranean rumblings, followed by a discharge as from artillery, which shakes the earth for nearly half a minute at a time. The recent outbreak of a subocean volcano off the Pacific coast, in Guerrero, is ascribed as a reason for the frightful demonstrations.

FRENCH TRADE WITH CANADA.

Ex-Consul at Quebec Will Give Information to Merchants in Ports.

PARIS, March 1.—The French Government has deputed ex-Consul Durand, who served in Quebec and is now in London, to visit French ports and give information likely to develop France's trade with Canada.

The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce has published M. Hanotaux's letter asserting that Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, said he had not yet received powers to exchange ratifications of the Franco-Canadian treaty. M. Hanotaux expressed the opinion that, despite this delay, the treaty soon would become operative.

Factories Bill in the Commons.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Home Secretary Asquith introduced the Factories bill, which provides for the allotment of 250 cubic feet of space to every person employed, prescribes that dangerous machinery shall be fenced in, forbids the exaction of overtime from persons under the age of eighteen, and reduces and limits the period of overtime for women.

Kaiser Pays Homage to Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 1.—The Emperor has written a letter to Hans Hopfen, President of the Society of Old Students, expressing his great joy that the students have decided to honor Prince Bismarck's birthday by erecting a statue of the old Chancellor in Rudelsburg. The Emperor inclosed 1,000 marks toward the cost of the statue.

An Italian Deputy in America.

ROME, March 1.—It is reported that Deputy Antonio Comandini, Director of The Morning Courier, who has been missing for a fortnight, has gone to America.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, March 1.—SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Weyer, from New-York Feb. 20 for Antwerp, passed Scilly at 6 P. M. to-day.

ON FOREIGN PURCHASES OF BONDS

The Ems Brought in $1,200,000 Yesterday—Bond Syndicate Added to Protection Fund.

There was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday $900,000 in gold on account of foreign purchases of the new Government bonds. The Ems brought $1,200,000 on this account. It was sent to the Assay Office, which had not been able to weigh and transfer to deposit account in the Sub-Treasury more than the sum named when business closed for the day. The bond syndicate also added $250,000 to the protection fund, which stands as a separate credit to the syndicate. This fund now amounts to $9,248,000. As already explained, its purpose is understood to be to prevent occasion for drafts on the reserve. The probabilities are that eventually, when it shall be somewhat increased, it will be turned over to the reserve in exchange for legal tenders. The syndicate has already done this with $1,123,000, so that the new gold produced, in excess of the amount required for bond purchases is $10,371,000.

Nothing having come of the bear talk of threatened gold shipments due to hardening rates of foreign exchange, the bears tried yesterday to work advantage to themselves by reason of a flurry in rates for call loans. Of course they laid the flurry to syndicate operations. When the market failed to see an impossible connection between stock borrowings and bond buying, it turned out that the flurry, in which money touched 5 per cent., came from the fact that the demand was concentrated within an hour when the supply was not excessive. Those who had money to loan naturally applied the screws to borrowers. The demand, however, brought a flood of money into market, and rates resumed their normal level of 1½ per cent. The use to which the bears tried to put the flurry simply displayed the extremities to which they were driven in the hope of serving themselves.

There is a good market for the new bonds, and sales for private account and at the Stock Exchange continue at 119½@119⅝.

LONDON, March 1.—The new American loan opened to-day at 4⅝ per cent. premium and closed at 4⅞ per cent.

THAT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Talking About the Delegation That May Go from This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Since the adoption by the Senate of the Wolcott amendment authorizing the appointment of delegates to an international monetary conference, which it is expected will be held in the present year, the question has arisen as to the manner of selecting such delegates. The resolution provides that the President shall name three persons and the Senate and House three each. Ordinarily a resolution of this kind authorizes the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to make the appointments. Senator Gorman said to-day that in case the House should accept the Wolcott resolution, there undoubtedly would be a conference of Senators, at which the names of three Senators would be agreed upon and incorporated in the resolution, which would be presented before adjournment. It is believed that, in case this plan shall be followed, Senators Teller and Jones of Arkansas will be named in the resolution. The third Senator probably will be a Democrat, but whether a sound-money man or an advocate of free silver is not known.

It is believed that the House would insist upon naming two Democrats to represent it on the committee. Representative Bland of Missouri is making an effort to be appointed, and other silver men are quietly pulling wires in that direction.

The silver men express satisfaction at the outlook for a bi-metallic conference, to which they intend to send only silver men, but sound men in both houses are not yet sure that Great Britain will agree to a conference thus packed at the start, or that it will send to it representatives with power to make an agreement.

San Francisco Shipping Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Silver bullion is being shipped from this port to Hongkong and Yokohama by the local agents of banks in China and Japan as a check to the flow of silver to the Orient via New-York. The bullion is sent in bars. The difference in the cost of shipping $1,000 of the fine silver from Denver to Hongkong is $5 in favor of the San Francisco route. This change is regarded as a commercial victory, the credit for which is given to the Bank of California and the French Bank in a large measure. Oriental countries have received through San Francisco and London in the last six years $342,000,000 in silver.

The Coinage in February.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Coinage executed at United States Mints during February aggregated $6,692,100, as follows: Gold, $6,143,800; silver, $491,000; minor coin, $37,300.

SETTLING VIRGINIA'S MILITIA TROUBLES

The Governor Accepts the Resignation of a Number of Officers.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—The Governor took another step to-night toward the settlement of the trouble in the First Virginia Regiment by issuing an order relieving from their commands all the officers whose resignations were recommended by the recent court of inquiry, and turning the regiment over Capt. E. Leslie Spence of Company E.

The list of officers relieved includes Col. Jones, Major Derbyshire, the Adjutnant, and several Captains and Lieutenants. The resignations already in the Governor's hands are held under advisement.

WANTS THE PACIFIC STATES TO SECEDE

A California Pioneer Declares War Against the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—"Citizens, read this: Eastern manufacturers are starving your industrial classes and bankrupting our business men. The crisis cannot be kept up much longer. Our only relief is a Pacific republic. We tax certain foreign goods. Why not protect ourselves against the East?"

These are the words of a proclamation posted by David B. James, a pioneer of California, in front of his Market Street shop. Mr. James's idea is for all the States west of the Rockies to secede, and he thinks it can be accomplished without any letting of blood.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore is at the Brevoort.

—M. Patenotre, French Ambassador at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada is at the Holland.

—Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly, is at the Murray Hill.

—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia is at the Savoy.

—Judge Henry B. Tompkins of Atlanta and Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee are at the Waldorf.

—Senator John R. McPherson and wife of New-Jersey, and Sir George Errington and Lady Errington of England are at the Windsor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5 A. M.—124 and 126 West Thirty-sixth Street; flat; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—521 West Fifty-second Street; Thomas Hart, tenement; damage, $100.

1:25 P. M.—745 Third Avenue; Aaron Runkel, clothing; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—248 West Thirty-eighth Street; Nora Dell, dwelling; damage, $25.

ANTON SEIDL HAS THE GRIP

The Famous Orchestra Leader Contracted a Cold in Washington — Is Not Seriously Ill.

Anton Seidl, the famous musician and orchestra leader, is confined to his home, 38 East Sixty-second Street, with a severe attack of grip. His condition, however, is not dangerous.

Herr Seidl and his orchestra performed last Tuesday evening at a reception given

Anton Seidl.
Ill at his home in this city with an attack of grip.

by Mrs. Hearst in Washington. The selections rendered were all from Haydn's compositions, and the musicians wore costumes of the Haydn period. Herr Seidl's costume was lighter than he is accustomed to wear, and he contracted a cold, which developed into grip. He is receiving the best of care, and expects to be out again within a week.

THE REV. MR. HARRIS SAID TO BE INSANE

An ex-Minister of St. Augustine's Chapel Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Rev. Robert Harris, thirty-nine years old, until last Fall one of the assistant ministers of St. Augustine's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in East Houston Street, was taken from 12 East Twenty-ninth Street yesterday to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and there committed to Bellevue Hospital to have his mental condition inquired into.

Mr. Harris came to this country from England several years ago, and went to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he married Miss Annie Blackham, whose brother is agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Jersey City.

"Soon after our marriage, six years ago," Mrs. Harris said yesterday, "we went to Buffalo, where Mr. Harris was pastor of a church for two years. Mr. Harris showed no signs of insanity until about ten months ago. At that time he was connected with the St. Augustine Parish, but he resigned very suddenly, giving as his reasons that the surroundings were not congenial. I induced him to take a trip to England for his health. After he arrived there he spent or lost all the money he had taken with him, and he cabled me. 'I am penniless in London.' I had to borrow money in order that he could return to this country. He seemed to be worse mentally upon his return, and time and again I tried in vain to induce him to consult a doctor.

"Only two weeks ago he threatened to jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. This idea seemed to possess his mind so strongly that I consulted with my relatives and they advised me to have the public authorities examine him. I am afraid to live with him any longer, as he has several times threatened to kill me."

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When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
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DIED.

BONTA.—Thursday morning, Feb. 28, 1895, Alice Rathbone Bonta, wife of George B. Bonta. Funeral from her late residence, 125 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, March 1, at 4:30. Interment at convenience of family.

CAMERDEN.—At his home, No. 358 West 31st St.—his residence for over forty years—peacefully passed away on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28, 1895, of heart failure, Henry Camerden, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, March 3, 3:30 P. M., at the 34th St. Reformed Church, west of 8th Av.

DE WITT.—At Marion, Ohio, on Feb. 25, Frederick Nicholas De Witt, formerly of New-York, in his 43d year.

Funeral from All Angels Church, West End Av. and 81st St., New-York, on Saturday, March 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FARMER.—Suddenly, March 1, Aaron D. Farmer, at his late residence, 48 East 26th St., in the 84th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILBERT.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, at his late residence, 589 West End Av., J. Loring Gilbert.

Funeral private.

Boston and Providence papers please copy.

GILBERT.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Henry Varick Gilbert, son of the late Richard V. and Jane R. Gilbert.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, March 2, upon arrival of the 2:40 P. M. train from foot of Chambers St., New-York City.

GLAENZER.—Leon J., on March 1, of apoplexy, in his forty-third year, at his residence, 20 West 16th.

Funeral at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th, 10 A. M.

GRAY.—Letty Gray, at the residence of her nephew, Alexander Wells, 356 West 41st St., of pneumonia, aged 76.

Funeral service Saturday, March 2, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Greenwood.

HAINES.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Sixth day (Friday) Third month (March) 1st, Rebecca Mifflin, wife of Samuel B. Haines.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 52 East 78th St., on Second day (Monday) afternoon, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

HALLOCK.—In New-York, on Friday, March 1, 1895, in 61st year of his age, James Henry Hallock, formerly of Astoria, L. I.

Funeral private.

HALSTED.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, 1895, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, 47 East 25th St., New-York City, William M. Halsted, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral private.

HEYWOOD.—In this city, suddenly, March 1, Clemmie Hazen, wife of William H. Heywood of Holyoke, Mass.

METCALF.—In Providence, R. I., on the 1st inst., Helen Adela Rowe, wife of Jesse Metcalf, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services 11 A. M. Monday, March 4, at her late residence.

Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MILLS.—On Friday morning, March 1, 1895, Isaac Mills.

Funeral services from his late residence, 13 West 129th St., on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 4 o'clock.

O'GORMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, at his late residence, 416 West 23d St., Richard O'Gorman.

Funeral Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M., from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

REDFIELD.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, 1895, John H. Redfield, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 216 West Logan Square, Philadelphia, on Friday, March 1, at 4 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Saturday, on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving Philadelphia at 9:50 A. M.

THROCKMORTON.—At South Amboy, N. J., of pneumonia, Mary Sexton, widow of the late Wm. Throckmorton, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services from the Methodist Church at South Amboy, on Saturday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M.

WOOD.—Feb. 27, 1895, of pneumonia, Sarah R., wife of Henry S. Wood, at her residence, Dobbs Ferry, New-York.

Services and interment at St. Mark's Church at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, March 2, 1895.

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TROTTERS SELL CHEAPLY

Lower Average Obtained at Madison Square Garden Sale.

MISS HERLIHY CAUGHT BUYERS' FANCY

The Mare from Glens Falls Sold for $1,000 and Her Buyer Realized $500 More in a Few Moments.

With the exception of one trotter at $1,000, there was nothing offered by the Tattersalls Company, at Madison Square Garden yesterday, to make the close of the sale particularly attractive. As usual on the last day, local dealers were on the alert to pick up bargains, and their investments helped materially. The average fell considerably below that of Wednesday and Thursday, and only at rare intervals was the bidding at all lively.

A supplementary lot from Grasslands Farm, Glens Falls, to a consignment disposed of on Wednesday included the stylish and rapid-going young mare Miss Herlihy. She caught everybody's fancy by the nimble fashion in which she whirled about the ring, and her price mounted up rapidly to four figures. At the even thousand dollars J. H. Dillon of New-Haven was the winner, but before he had taken possession of his prize, G. Conkling, proprietor of Grasslands, offered him a bonus of $500. He accepted this, and the mare goes back to Glens Falls. Mr. Dillon invested his quick profit and a little more in Alpine, another of Mr. Conkling's string, and her price, $625, was the second largest of the day.

In contrast to the good fortune of the Connecticut fancier were the misfortunes of M. E. Distad, who has a stock farm at Traer, Iowa. He shipped four of his trotters here, with the fast stallion Sulwood, 2:20, at the head, besides three of his get. Sulwood contracted pneumonia on the journey and died before reaching this city. Colonel Kabler, one of his sons, four years old, did not attract a bid, the next one only fetched $25, and a filly went for $65. Mr. Destad therefore loses one valuable horse, and does not get enough for those he sold to pay the expenses of his venture.

"There was a fairly good lot from Syracuse, the best one being Ophelia Carr, a daughter of the famous brood mare Lady Carr, dam of Alcandre, Ambassador, and others with fast records. A pair of twin fillies were in this consignment, recalling the two that were sold from Jewett Farm in December, 1893. The latter were purchased by Sir Roderick Cameron for some $600, but the Syracuse twins were only rated at $200, and go back to their native city at that figure.

Several horses that had been knocked down to the highest bidder earlier in the week had to be put up again. Most of them came close to the former price, including Charta Medium, sold for $340 Thursday night. His second visit to the auction block resulted in a bid of $330, made by Thomas Canary, the well-known theatrical man. Mr. Canary, who loves to speculate in trotters, made other purchases when the animal was going begging for a few dollars.

In some cases records failed to stir up competition, as when Royal Prince, with 2:19¼ to his credit, stopped at $400, and Veruet's mark of 2:27¼ only sufficed to realize $300 for this granddaughter of Volunteer. On Gray Wilton, who was in the string brought here by Reamer of Philadelphia, there was a loss of $40, as he fell that much short of the $350 bid by a Brooklyn fancier Thursday evening.

Everything was over before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, so that the hangers-on did not have the benefit of another evening at the Garden. Though the average business for the closing was only a little over $125 for each animal, the rate for the three days is $285. W. B. Fasig, manager of the sale, said that he thought the buyers had put a just estimate on the stock, and the consignors who were disappointed had only themselves to blame for not sending better goods.

Following is a summary of those that brought $100 or more:

CONSIGNMENT OF J. A. McENERNEY, ANSONIA, CONN.

Mack, 2:28¼, b. g., (1886,) by Rishwood-Lilly Tarbell, 2:26; J. H. Dillon, New-Haven, Conn. $160
Snapper, b. g., (1888,) by Whips-Soprano, by General Benton; C. Bain, Jr., Commac, L. I. 180
Arcadia, b. m., (1889,) by Almonarch, dam untraced; W. H. Webber, city 105

CONSIGNMENT FROM GRASSLANDS FARM, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

Betsey Bobbett, b. m., (1888,) by Almont, Star, dam by Humphrey Clinker; M. McDonald, city $170
Miss Herlihy, ch. m., (1890,) by Mattoon-Mirage, by Dictator; J. H. Dillon, New-Haven 1,000
Martha Wilkes, b. m., (1881,) by Young Jim-Nancy Jane, by Honest Allen; W. H. Webber, city 115
Alpine, b. m., (1890,) by Nut Pine-Cattleya, by Almont Star; J. H. Dillon 625
McMillan, br. c., (1890,) by Milburn-Mambretta, by Kentucky Mike; J. H. Dillon.. 210
Infallible, b. s., (1890,) by Fallis-Sans Souci, by Happy Medium; S. & J. Franck, city 200

CONSIGNMENT OF E. J. TRAVIS, NEW-YORK.

Viola H., br. m., (1888,) by Rienzi, dam by Abdallah, Jr.; W. Wilson, city $125
Gay Hugh, blk. g., (1890,) by Hugh Gay-Maliss, by son of Rattler; T. Canary, city 170

CONSIGNMENT OF H. A. MOYER AND C. H. FISK, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Hema Chimes and Sema Chimes, b. f., (twins,) (1893,) by Chimes-Query, by Onward; L. G. Lacy, Syracuse $200
Barter, b. g., (1891,) by El Mahdi-Badinage, by Madrid; M. S. Franck, city 250
C. H. Sultan, br. s., (1890,) by Sultan-Query, by Onward; C. Willard, city 130
Cambridge, b. m., (1886,) by S. C. Fletcher-Belle B., by Hew of Thorndale; L. K. Ungrich, city 205
Monopoly, b. s., (1890,) by El Mahdi-Opponent, by Madrid; J. F. McCaffery, city. 180
Ophelia Carr, blk. m., by Ellerslie Wilkes-Lady Carr, by American Clay; C. E. Twombly, Jamaica, L. I. 370
Miss Roberts, ch. m., (1889,) by Robert McGregor-Miss Paris, by Victor Bismarck; A. Walker, Brooklyn 215
Avenell, ch. f., (1893,) by El Mahdi-Dolly, by Cortland; A. Ruischler, city 150
John Wright, b. c., (1893,) by El Mahdi, dam by Landmark; T. Canary, city 190
Lucy Walter, b. m., (1879,) by Sir Walter-Senorita, by Sentinel; A. H. Seigler, city. 110
Santa Bell, b. c., (1890,) by St. Bel-Lady B., by Fleet's Hambletonian; H. Wilson, city. 110

MISCELLANEOUS CONSIGNMENTS.

Vemet, 2:27¼, b. g., (1886,) by Red Eagle, dam by Wright's Rattler; W. H. Wright, city $300
Fleetwood Maid, b. m., (1887,) by Wedgewood-Lady Sweet, by Lambert; W. L. Short, city 125
Miss Hokeland, b. f., (1891,) by Hokeland-Boneta, by Steve Bailey; W. J. Brennan, city 145
La Mascotte, 2:37, ch. m., (1888,) by Charles M., dam by Whalebone Knox; N. Ryan, Brooklyn 225
Signature, b. g., (1891,) by Sidney-Oak Grove Belle, by Arthurton; D. Flynn, Long Island City 110
Prince, b. s., (1890,) by Azmoor-Diana, by Don Victor; H. Thrush, city 140
Charta Medium, 2:34¾, b. g., (1890,) by Pilot Medium, dam by Magna Charta; T. Canary, city 330
Gray Wilton, gr. g., (1890,) by Wilton, dam by Mambrino Time; F. Stolzerberg, Hoboken 310

Total for fifty-five head $7,060
Average per head $128
Grand total for three days, 172 head 49,005
Average per head 285
Royal Prince, 2:19¼, ch. s., 1888, by Dexter Prince-Ida W., by Abbotsford; W. B. Vetterline, city $400

Racing at Alexander Island.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Pacing was resumed on the Old Dominion track at Alexander Island, Va., to-day. The arrangement with the Virginia Jockey Club is that racing on alternate days will not commence until the 18th inst., when the meeting at St. Asaph opens. It is said that during the season the Old Dominion Club, like its neighbor, will run off several stake events, in which the purses will not be less than $1,000, and possibly double that sum.

NOTES OF THE HARNESS RACERS.

—Among the young trotters nominated for the Fleetwood purses is the bay colt Hawley, one of a trio selected by Village Farm, Buffalo, for the 2:30 class, trotting. When this youngster was running in the paddock at East Aurora C. J. Hamlin went out to the farm one day accompanied by E. S. Hawley, his secretary at Buffalo Park. On arriving there he said to that official: "Take a look over the stock and select the best colt you can find." Visions of another Prince Regent or perhaps a Fantasy arose before the delighted secretary, and he devoted every minute of his time to a careful inspection of the big stud. As Mr. Hamlin was preparing to return to Buffalo the young man who expected to enjoy his bounty came to the office, followed by a boy leading a fine-looking bay colt. "What is that?" inquired the glucose magnate. "The colt you told me to pick out," was the reply. "Oh, yes," said the man of many millions. "You have a good eye for a trotter, and I will christen him 'Hawley' for you." The colt went back to the paddock, and is still the property of the man who bred him.

—Since the publication of the paragraph about John A. Goldsmith in The Times of last Tuesday, there have been many inquiries for the health of this noted young reinsman. His whereabouts is still kept secret, but some facts about the nature of the operation recently performed on him have come to light. An old friend of the famous driver says that a large ulcer had formed in Goldsmith's liver, and this has been removed by one of the most skillful surgeons in the city. About three years ago he was in such bad health that he had to stop handling the stock at San Mateo Farm, California, and take a rest. At that time Dr. McMonigle, a son-in-law of William Corbitt, treated the sick trainer, and after he was able to be about, advised him to give up the sulkey, as it would be dangerous for him to drive any more races. The Goldsmith spirit could not stand this, and the next season John Adlen came over the Rockies with a big stable and won close to $40,000.

—H. R. Murray of this city has recently purchased a half interest in the stallion Almonarch, best known to fame as the sire of Homora, the dam of Fantasy, 2:06. This trotter was owned in partnership by D. S. Hammond of the Murray Hill Hotel, and S. B. Thompson of Richester. Mr. Thompson, who bred Almonarch, has sold his share in him to Mr. Murray, who is an active member of the Driving Club of New-York and one of the Executive Committee. Mr. Murray has a breeding establishment near Booneville, in this State, known as Idlewild Farm, and Almonarch has been sent there to make a season in the stud. He is a half-bred trotter, being by Almont, out of the thoroughbred mare Hiley Asteroid. While on the turf he made a record of 2:24¾. Mr. Murray is in treaty with Mr. Hammond for the sole ownership of this stallion, believing that his blood will mingle well with that of Monroe Prince and Delmonico Sprague, two well-known young sires he had previously selected for his Idlewild stud.

—C. S. Clarke, the Pennsylvania breeder, who brought St. Vincent to the sale at the Garden this week, is the man who bred the famous high-stepping trotter, The Devil's Deputy. He mated the bay mare Lotus with Petrolia, a son of Red Wilkes, and sold the produce for $125. John A. Logan, Jr., afterward discovered this trotter and decided he would do for the show ring. Lotus, the dam of the Devil's Deputy, is by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., and of a mare by Wilkie Collins. She has been bred to St. Vincent, and has raised one or two foals by that horse. Mr. Clarke says that The Devil's Deputy stepped so high that he thought it useless to train him for racing, and all the stock from Lotus have a great deal of action.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC WON.

Won from the Merchants' National by Seventy-four Pins.

Only one game was played in the Bank Clerks' League, rolled at the Academy alleys, East Fourteenth Street, last night. The five representing the Fourth National Bank failed to put in an appearance, and consequently forfeited their games to the Merchants' National Bank and Bank of Republic teams. The regular scheduled game between the Merchants' National Bank and Bank of Republic resulted in a defeat for the former club by 74 pins. The second game was played so as to keep up the individual averages of the bowlers. Bank of Republic rolled 788; Merchants' National Bank, 679.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
BANK OF REPUBLIC.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brown	3	3	4	145
Hartzel	4	2	4	162
Griffin	1	3	8	107
Meredith	4	3	3	181
McKay	3	3	4	149
Total	15	12	23	744

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Dolan	1	5	4	153
Smith	3	3	6	124
Ball	1	5	4	142
Van Hennick	1	3	6	113
Du Barry	2	2	6	138
Total	6	18	26	670

FRAMES.
B. of R. 81 151 224 289 335 412 495 517 646 744
M. N. B. 66 146 208 273 355 400 460 513 600 670

Averages—Bank of Republic, 148 4-5; Merchants' National Bank, 134. Scorers—E. Freund and Morris Apt. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Dolan	2	2	6	130
Smith	3	2	5	147
Ball	2	2	7	110
Van Hennick	1	3	6	121
Du Barry	2	6	2	171
Total	9	15	26	679

BANK OF REPUBLIC.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Brown	0	3	7	122
Hartzel	3	4	3	162
Griffin	7	2	1	217
Meredith	3	2	5	153
McKay	2	3	5	134
Total	15	14	21	788

FRAMES.
M. N. B. 55 134 197 256 329 396 473 528 594 679
B. of R. 78 170 253 310 396 477 555 629 703 788

Averages—Merchants' National Bank, 135 4-5; Bank of Republic, 157 3-5. Scorers—E. Freund and Morris Apt. Umpire—A. Emerson.

PHOENIX I. TEAM'S FINE BOWLING

Rolled 943 in One Game and 922 in Another.

Three interesting games were rolled in the Harlem Republican tournament at the Harlem Republican Club alleys, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. Phoenix I. and New-York II. teams were the contestants in the first game. The former had every thing their own way and won as they pleased, rolling the grand total of 922. New-York II. and Bachelor fives fought for honors in the second game, New-York II. boys rolling great ten-pins. They rolled a total of 101 in the first frame, 113 in the seventh, and 104 in the eighth, winning with 72 pins to spare. Phoenix broke all high-score records of the tournament in the third game by defeating the Bachelor five by 185 pins.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
PHOENIX I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
H. Cowperthwaite	5	5	0	223
Fielding	4	4	2	184
Young	3	4	3	164
Gross	4	5	1	186
Clute	3	3	4	165
Total	19	21	10	922

NEW-YORK II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	0	6	4	144
Chapin	2	4	4	153
Hicks	4	3	3	181
Entrup	1	6	3	155
Livingston	6	1	3	179
Total	13	20	17	812

FRAMES.
Phoenix I. 96 185 286 374 470 565 653 741 837 922
New-York II. .. 82 152 226 282 350 460 557 633 733 812

Averages—Phoenix I., 184 2-5; New-York II., 162 2-5. Scorers—H. H. Johnson and S. Price. Umpire—H. E. Toussaint.

SECOND GAME.
NEW-YORK II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Brakes.	Score
Bell	4	5	1	200
Chapin	4	5	1	187
Hicks	4	4	2	182
Entrup	2	7	1	183
Livingston	3	5	2	169
Totals	17	26	7	921

BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Brakes.	Score
Ferdinand	4	3	3	191
Stuart	3	4	3	167
Morris	1	4	5	134
Furman	3	3	4	152
Struthers	4	6	0	205
Totals	15	20	15	849

FRAMES.
N. Y. II. 101 194 287 363 440 530 643 747 839 921
Bachelor 08 142 228 316 407 505 604 705 789 849

Averages—New-York II., 184 1-5; Bachelors, 169 4-5. Scorers—J. H. Allen and S. Price. Umpire—C. H. Nafew.

THIRD GAME.
PHOENIX I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Cowperthwaite	2	7	1	186
Fielding	5	3	1	183
Young	5	3	2	194
Gross	4	4	2	198
Clute	3	5	2	182
Total	17	25	8	943

BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	1	5	4	148
Stuart	2	4	4	150
Morris	2	6	2	163
Furman	0	5	5	137
Struthers	4	1	5	150
Total	9	21	20	748

FRAMES.

Phoenix I. .. 74 169 259 363 462 567 645 736 854 943
Bachelor 08 132 210 293 378 461 543 622 686 748

Averages—Phoenix I., 188 3-5; Bachelor, 149 3-5. Scorers—George A. Pearse and George Stuart, Jr. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

Only Lost a Game.

The City Chess Club won its fourth match in the interclub competition of the Metropolitan Chess League by defeating the Staten Island Chess Club at Tompkinsville, yesterday. The home team scored only one game.

Synopsis of the match:

City Chess Club.		Staten Island Chess Club	
Devide	1	Litzenberger	0
Showalter	1	Hagedom	0
Huntington	1	Raettig	0
Nugent	1	Renz	0
Lewkovig	1	Hamilton	0
Roething	1	Barth	0
Reitzer	1	Pendleton	0
Argoud	0	Kuhn	1
Total	7	Total	1

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—The new courses of the Harlem Yacht Club are: From an imaginary line between Belden Point Dock and Old Tom Buoy to and around the stakeboat off Throgg's Neck to Matinnicock Buoy and back to Belden Point Dock, about twenty nautical miles. Course No. 2—From Belden Point Dock direct to Matinnicock Point Buoy and return, about sixteen nautical miles. Course No. 3—From Belden Point Dock to Throgg's Neck, then to the Old Hen Buoy, and return to Belden Point, about twelve nautical miles.

—It is very doubtful if the schooner Loyal will be in commission this year. B. Frank Sutton is thinking of visiting "Wales," he says, and getting a wrinkle or two from the way the Britannia is sailed. The Loyal will be missed in the regattas and cruises. Mr. Sutton has raced his boat whenever he has had a chance, and has won some good prizes.

—The Rudder for February has a very pretty colored supplement of the old sloop yacht Schemer. In addition to lots of other interesting matter, it gives the sail plan of the schooner designed by A. Cary Smith for Francis Shunk Brown, and a thirty-four-rater designed by Irving Cox.

—Thatcher & Co. of New-Haven are building two thirty-foot launches, to be fitted with Wing motors. These motors are just becoming very popular with yachtsmen. They are inexpensive, easy to manage, and give off no disagreeable odors.

—Frank T. Robinson, Fleet Captain of the New-York Yacht Club, and Mrs. Robinson, will sail for Bermuda on the steamer Trinidad. Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst will leave for Bermuda on March 13.

—The Meneen, a two-and-a-half-rater, built by Herreshoff for Mrs. Gardie Jackson of England in 1893, has been sold to Sharman Crawford of Ireland.

—The schooner yacht Coronet, owned by D. Willis James and A. Curtis James, sailed for the West Indies on Wednesday.

—The annual election of officers of the Columbia Yacht Club will take place next Tuesday evening.

—Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane visited the Herreshoff works at Bristol this week.

—C. Oliver Iselin, who has been shooting in Georgia, has returend to New-York.

—The Hythe (English) Yacht Club has 111 members, 43 of whom are women.

—George Ruppert is reported to have purchased the steam yacht Now Then.

BRITANNIA WON EASILY.

Outsailed the Valkyrie and the Corsair at Cannes.

CANNES, March 1.—The Britannia, Corsair, and Valkyrie started in a race over the Cannes course this morning. The race was for the Prix d'Honneur. The course was from Cannes to St. Tropez, thence to St. Maxime and back to Cannes.

The Brittannia, which had the Prince of Wales on board, won the prize. Time—Britannia, 9:36:00; Valkyrie, 9:46:00; Corsair, 10:38:00.

The race for ten-raters was won by H. Allan's invincible little Yankee-built Dacotah. The race for twenty-raters was won by the Aranella.

The sky was clear and there was a strong wind from the southwest.

Nereus Club Wants Better Quarters.

FLUSHING, N. Y., March 1.—The Nereus Boat Club has decided to abandon its present quarters and erect a building that will be first-class in every respect. The structure will be two stories in height. The lower floor will be made up of a kitchen and a storage room for boats, &c. On the second floor will be a club parlor and a large dancing hall. Broad verandas will be a feature of the building. The exact location has not yet been definitely decided. The Nereus Club has been in existence about four years, with a present membership of sixty. James Breath is the club's President and Fred Wood Secretary.

Nat Herreshoff's Illness Serious.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—Reports from Designer Nat Herreshoff's bedside to-day state that he is a very sick man. There are indications of typhoid fever.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Bowman Cycling Academy will be closed to the general public during Lent on Tuesday and Friday evenings, when the Michaux Cycle Club members will have the floor exclusively to themselves. In addition to this, it will also be closed on Saturday and Monday nights for the usual Monday and Saturday night clubs, leaving Wednesday and Thursday evenings only for the general public.

—The Cycle Club of Brooklyn will have its first outdoor run this afternoon, going to Coney Island, the weather, of course, permitting. The start will be made at 3 o'clock from the Clermont Avenue Rink, where the club makes its headquarters.

—A large party of Liberty Wheelmen enjoyed a run in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. During the ride they made stop at the proposed new clubhouse, and found it to be very well adapted to their wants.

An Old-Time Cake Walk.

There will be a gala time at Madison Square Garden to-night. The chorus of 100 jubilee singers had its last rehearsal at Central Hall yesterday afternoon, and everything moved along without a hitch. The thirteen plantation melodies, which open up the big cake walk in the first scene, are all old favorites, with the proper swing to them to bring out the fine harmony which colored folks blend in their songs. Wesley Norris in "Who Broke the Lock on the Henhouse Door?" and "Billy" Farrell in "Poor Monah," are two fanciful sketches which ought to bring many encores.

Mme. Flowers, the Southern Nightingale, will appear. She gave an exhibition of her vocal prowess yesterday in an off-hand manner, which justifies her claim that the Black Patti is not the sole representative songstress of the colored race. Next to Mme. Flowers, the Little Pickaninny Quartet will be present. The singing and buck dancing of the four precocious youngsters are remarkable.

"Honest John" Kelly, "Abe" Hummel, and "Sam" Austin are the gentlemen who will judge the big cake walk, for which fifty couples have entered. It is the object to make this event a distinctively Southern affair, and the judges have been instructed to give preference to fancy and original work. The walker in jeans is to have as good a chance as the swell in dress suit to capture slices of the $150 prize money.

Everything will be run on a time schedule, which reads as follows:

8:15 to 9:15—An hour on the old plantation. "Take Me Back Home," "There's Little Consolation for a Darky Here Like Me," "Old Kentucky Home," "Who Broke the Lock on the Henhouse Door?" "Down in de Cornfield," "Traveling Back to Dixie," "Old Ship of Zion," "Push Dem Clouds Away," "Magnolia of Tennessee," "Evening by the Moonlight," "Poor Monah," "The Darkies' Lament," "Dese Bones Shall Rise Again," by a chorus of 100 voices.
9:15—Buck-dancing competition.
9:35—Mocking Bird Rube, the Whistling Coon.
9:50—"The Morning Star," double quartet.
10:10—Ladies' wing-dancing competition.
10:30—Little Pickaninny Quartet.
10:45—Mme. Flowers, the Southern Nightingale.
11:00—Opening of the cake walk.
While the cake walk is going on there will be boxing in barrels, a pie-eating championship, and a battle royal upon the stage.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League.
Cake walk, Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.
Handicap foil competition, at New-York Fencing Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street.
Berkeley School annual games, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, at 2 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.
Boxing tournament at the Seaside Athletic Club.
Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,286 Broadway.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.
Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tourney.
Columbia Yacht Club meeting.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.
Bowling.—Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.
Meeting League of American Wheelmen Executive Committee, at Grand Union Hotel.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.
Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Entertainment of Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.
Bowling.—Harlem Republican League; Bank Clerks' League.
Pool.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

NEARLY LOST THE MEDAL

Allen Gives His Clubmates a Big Scare at Bowling.

OUT OF FORM AND ROLLED POORLY

He Would Bowl to Win Second Place for the Brooklyn Bicycle Club —Reduced His Average Considerably.

B. F. Allen, the crack bowler of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club gave his clubmates a big scare last night. He bowled in the second game against the Columbia Wheelmen, and very nearly lost The New-York Times Medal offered for the bowler making the highest average in the wheelmen's tournament.

It was necessary for the Brooklyn to win one of the games last night to secure the second prize in the wheelmen's bowling tournament. If the Columbias had won both the Atalanta Wheelmen and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club would have tied for second place. Allen, if he did not bowl, had The New-York Times Medal won. His average was 175 1-14. Olozaga was second in the competition, his average being 173 18-19. Allen wanted to bowl because he wanted his club to finish in second place, and in the first game he heeded the advice of his clubmates to take no chances, and sat on the bench. The Brooklyn bowlers were unable to bowl a little bit, and the Columbias won the first game by 76 pins.

When the second game started Allen insisted on taking his place on the team. His playing gave the other men confidence, and the Brooklyns started off in the lead and finally won by 104 pins.

Allen, however, did miserably. He seemed unable to control the ball and did not make a single strike. The Brooklyn men were thunderstruck. They tried all they could to encourage Allen, but were very fearful that his poor score would reduce his average so that Olozaga would win the medal. Allen managed to make 143, and when the game was finished the first thing figured was Allen's average. It showed that he had won The New-York Times Medal, but by a margin so small that it was no laughing matter. His average is 173 28-29. Reduced to decimals, Allen's average is 173.965, and Olozaga's 173.947, so that Allen wins by .018.

"Rather close," said Capt. "Tommy" Anderson, "but it's enough."

The Brooklyn men hurried back to their clubhouse very glad that the tournament is over and that they are in second place.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
BROOKLYN BICYCLE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	2	2	6	128
Hobby	1	1	8	111
Stebbins	1	2	7	118
Gardiner	0	4	6	126
Leach	3	5	2	176
Total	7	14	29	657

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaden	1	6	3	154
Boe	1	5	4	145
Burling	1	3	6	131
Ruprecht	4	1	5	143
Letzkus	3	3	4	160
Total	10	18	22	733

FRAMES.
Brooklyn 65 111 166 247 308 375 449 525 590 657
Columbia 73 158 229 300 375 461 533 589 648 733

Averages—Columbia, 146 3-5; Brooklyn, 131 2-5. Scorers—John C. Dehls and Charles M. Smith. Umpire—W. W. Esler.

SECOND GAME.
BROOKLYN BICYCLE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score
Swezey	4	4	2	188
Anderson	4	3	3	182
Hobby, J. H.	1	7	2	151
Leach	4	4	2	170
Allen	0	5	5	143
Total	13	23	14	834

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gaden	1	2	7	122
Boe	2	5	3	152
Bierling	2	5	3	161
Ruprecht	2	4	4	158
Letzkus	3	2	5	143
Total	10	18	22	731

FRAMES.
Brooklyn 78 175 256 336 395 480 574 662 749 834
Columbia 67 135 220 288 355 434 518 573 649 731

Averages—Columbia, 166 4-5; Brooklyn, 146 1-5.

HILDICK RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycle Clubs.

A score of delegates to the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycle Clubs, held last evening at the Columbia, in South Union Square, tried hard to dispose of the Holzman case and failed. After a fruitless discussion of two hours' duration over the report on the investigation, on Mr. Betts's motion the report was tabled. In making the motion Mr. Betts said that from the mode of procedure, he judged that no decision could be reached, and he desired to remove a hopeless task from the hands of the delegates.

The Holzman case was created through an alleged attempt on the part of Mr. Holzman to have the association pay $33 for a diamond ring, to be used as a prize at a race meet, which was afterward appraised at $12 by several dealers. Through all the controversy and investigation Mr. Holzman refused to give the name of the firm from which he secured the diamond. In the transaction Mr. Holzman did not produce a bill of sale, a fact which apparently did not strengthen his case.

The association appointed M. A. Heath to investigate the case, and in his report he said that upon taking charge of the matter he consulted with Mr. Holzman, who said he would gladly aid him in solving the problem. With this assurance he gave the ring in question to Mr. Holzman, who promised, he says, to return it or the sum the association paid for it. Mr. Holzman, according to Mr. Heath's report, did not keep his promise, but returned another ring. This was also appraised and found to be under value.

The discussion fizzled into personalities, and eventually was ended by Mr. Betts's motion, above referred to. Mr. Heath said that he did not place much confidence in what Mr. Holzman said, and the latter appealed to the Chair to refuse the privileges of the meeting to J. J. Woods, claiming he was not a member of any club. Mr. Woods attends the meeting of the association as the delegate of the Columbia Wheelmen, being so recognized by the Secretary.

H. L. Saltonstall, as Chairman of the Committee of three appointed to conduct a secret investigation of the case, reported no progress. Mr. Holzman had promised, and then refused, to give the name of the firm from which the ring was purchased. When asked in the meeting by Mr. Betts to tell why he refused to give the name of the firm, he said "trade reasons" prompted him to keep silent.

With the circumstances so strong against him it was considered folly for Mr. Holzman to withhold the name of the firm. The action of the meeting in tabling the report sets the matter at rest, but it does not give a desirable vindication at least that is the way the delegates figured it.

The New-York Times highest-average medal and the other prizes won in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be formally presented to the winners at the annual banquet of the organization on the 29th inst. This will take place at the Columbia. Allen, the young wizard of the alleys, who saved the Brooklyn Bicycle Club's team from so many close calls, won The Times medal, while the first team prize was captured by the Union County Roadsters.

A. Edmund Hildick was re-elected President of the association at a late hour.

The Secretary's report shows that six clubs joined the association last year, and the Treasurer's that there was $8 on hand. The Triumph Wheelmen were elected to membership.

HARDING & CO.,

FINE SHOES,

531 Fulton St., just above Duffield St., Brooklyn.

LAST DAY

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ACCUMULATION SALE.

Last chance to secure high-class foot wear at next to nothing prices.

Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, box toes and common sense, regular $4.50 goods, sizes 2½, 3, and 3½—Ladies' Dongola Waukenphast Button, hand-sewed, $5.00 goods, sizes 2½, 3, and 3½, widths AA, A, and B—Ladies' Calf Skin Button Shoes, sizes 2½ and 3, widths A, B, and C, worth $5.50 pr.

ALL TO GO AT . . **$1.00**

A special Lot of Ladies' Philadelphia-tipped Button Shoes, sizes 4 to 7, wide widths,

TO CLOSE AT . . . **$1.50**

Ladies' $5.00 cloth top, Pat. Leather Foxed Button Shoes—Ladies' $3.00 to $6.00 sample Shoes, sizes 3 and 3½ B,

ALL TO GO AT . . **$1.98**

Ladies' $5.00 St. Goat and Dongola Cork Sole Button Shoes—Ladies' $4.00 Cloth Top Button Shoes—Men's $4.00 and $5.00 Calf Bals.—Men's all Pat. Leather $6.00 Bluchers—Men's $4.00 and $5.00 Calf Skin Sole Bals.,

ALL TO GO AT . . **$2.50**

Equally attractive inducements in Boys', Misses', and Children's Shoes.

Don't forget that we polish and clean Shoes free of charge.

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531 Fulton St., near Duffield.

STORE OPEN TILL 11 P. M. SATURDAY.

Kings County Men Lead at Pool.

The Kings County Wheelmen won the second night's play in the interclub pool tournament against the Brooklyn Bicycle Club by 80 points. The Kings County Wheelmen now lead by 29 points, the Brooklyns having been 1 point ahead at the close of the first night's play. The Kings County Wheelmen players won all the games last night, which were played on the tables of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 80 Hanson Place. Following are the scores:

McLaren, Kings County, 50; French, Brooklyn, 34. Beckwith, Kings County, 50; Fuller, Brooklyn, 48. McLaren, Kings County, 50; Fuller, Brooklyn, 43. Beckwith, Kings County, 50; French, Brooklyn, 45. Total for the night—Kings County Wheelmen, 200; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 170. Grand total: Kings County Wheelmen, 375; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 346.

Schoolboy Athletics To-day.

The Berkeley School Athletic Association will have its fifth annual indoor games, open to the schools within fifty miles of this city, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, this afternoon. Over 350 entries have been received, and some interesting contests are expected. A silver cup will be given to the school whose athletes score the largest number of points during the games. The sport will begin at 2 o'clock. The armory is at Sixty-seventh Street and the Boulevard.

Columbia Students to Compete.

An indoor contest will be held among the Columbia College athletes in the gymnasium, on East Forty-ninth Street, this evening at 10:30. The events will be standing broad jump, (scratch,) running high jump, (handicap,) pole vault, (handicap,) and putting the shot, (handicap.) The events are open to all students of the university, and silver cups will be awarded to the winners in the various events.

HINTS ON TRAINING.

Fred J. Titus Tells How a Man Should Get in Condition to Ride.

F. J. Titus of the Spalding racing team has given some valuable points on training. He says: "It is a well-known fact that there is no one rule set by which men are able to train. But there are a number of facts known by which every man must stick to in order that he may be successful as an athlete or a bicyclist, and so it is only by these general rules that we must find the way to success.

"One should be very careful not to overdo the thing when beginning. Start in easily with light exercise. Keep gradually increasing the length of your daily ride; for instance, the first week let three or four miles suffice, morning and afternoon, at a 3:30 gait, gradually increasing this until the mile is traveled in 2:50. Finally, find your sprint, 'let out' at the end of your ride for 100 or 200 yards. Follow this plan for a couple of weeks, then the rider

LOAN ASSOCIATION FACTS

Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Banks.

LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS DONE

Much Negligence Discovered in the Inspection of Bonds of Officers—Some Fraudulent Institutions.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The State Superintendent of Banks to-day transmitted to the Legislature the annual report for 1894 on co-operative savings and loan associations. Nineteen new associations were organized during the year and thirty-three went out of business. The Metropolitan Co-operative Building and Loan Association of New-York went into the hands of a receiver. Six associations are in process of closing. Three hundred and ninety-three associations reported during the year, showing total assets of $45,023,735, and total receipts during the year amounting to $22,973,991. The expenses of these associations were $946,778.

The following items were tabulated from the report: Foreclosures for the year, 454; shares issued during the year, 476,850; shares in force at the close of the year, 1,336,881; shares pledged or borrowed on, 299,983; borrowing members, 28,112; non-borrowing members, 134,726; female members, 35,069; shares held by female members, 245,726; loans now secured by mortgage in this State, $31,484,730.

While the examinations have shown the associations, as a whole, to be in good condition, and in most cases to be conducted in a businesslike way, several cases of shortages of cash and of defalcations on the part of the managing officers have been discovered. The practice of receiving payments from the shareholders at other than the regular meeting nights should be discountenanced and prohibited by proper action on the part of the several associations.

The examinations show that in many cases there is a great laxity in the matter of official bonds. In several cases the examiner found that the association had no bank account, but that its cash was kept by its Treasurer in with his own moneys and used by him in his own personal business transactions. The examiners have been instructed to inquire particularly as to the bonds of the officers and to require from the attorney of each association a certificate as to the sufficiency of the bond and the responsibility of the sureties, and in all cases to urge the opening of a bank account, and the payment of all bills through it.

The Home Assistance Society and the Home Buyers' Union, both of which advertised that their principal offices were in Boston, have established offices in the State of New-York during the last year and advertised, in the receiving of dues, selling of real estate for installment payments, &c., to do substantially the same business that is done by the incorporated associations of the State, and, it is claimed, have materially interfered with the business of such associations. Similar concerns have been organized within this State and are operating under a corporate name, with like effect as to misleading the public. It is suggested that this should be prohibited.

There are in this State, despite the official condemnation by the courts of the various States and the postal authorities, so-called "numerical bond" or "multiple bond" associations, "based upon the law of averages," &c., and attempts are constantly being made by them to obtain official recognition. Some such, organized by citizens of this State, are transacting business in this State, which cannot fail ultimately to bring loss to their patrons. Their scheme is a fraud on the great majority of their members, deceptive in its promises, expressed or implied, stimulates an unhealthy gambling instinct, and is absurd as a business proposition. Six of such, against which fraud orders have been issued by the Post Office Department, are the Empire Mutual Union, the Germania Social Union, the Mutual Benefit Union, the Equitable Aid Society, the Individual Wealth, and the American Industrial Club, all of Syracuse, N. Y.

TO CONTROL BROOKLYN CHARITIES

Mr. Schulz's Bill to Reorganize the Board Is Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—In the Assembly to-day the Cities Committee reported favorably Mr. Schulz's bill, providing for the reorganization of the Board of Charities and Correction in Kings County.

The bill provides that the terms of office of the present Commissioners of Charities and Correction of Kings County shall expire on June 1 next. After that date there shall be a Board of Charities and Correction for Kings County consisting of one Commissioner at an annual salary of $8,000, and a Deputy Commissioner at a salary of $5,000, to be appointed by the head of the department. The Commissioner is to be appointed by the Supervisor at Large, the County Clerk, and the Sheriff of Kings County, or a majority thereof.

Other Brooklyn and Long Island bills reported favorably were: F. F. Schulz's, authorizing Brooklyn to issue $50,000 East Side Park Lands grading bonds; also, authorizing the Brooklyn Fire Commissioner to dispose of certain Fire Department property and appoint telegraph operators, linemen, and laborers. Mr. Madden's, giving the Long Island City Superintendent of Public Instruction a three years' term, at an annual salary of $2,500; Mr. Abell's, authorizing Brooklyn to pay its obligations in gold coin; Mr. Scanlon's, for paving, with trap blocks, East New-York Avenue, between Chester and Douglass Streets, between East New-York and Howard Avenues, in Brooklyn; Mr. Houghton's, authorizing the cancellation of the James E. Gillen Forty-third Street (Brooklyn) paving contract.

The Cities' Committee of the Senate reported Senator Owens's bill, grading firemen and increasing their pay, amended so as to apply only to Brooklyn.

Senator Childs's bill, for a tax arrears commission in Queens County, was favorably reported.

TO SAVE CANDIDATES EXPENSE.

Mr. Conkling Amends His Bill Prohibiting Sales of Ball Tickets.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The bill of Mr. Conkling, making it a misdemeanor to sell tickets for balls or parties to candidates for office, has been recalled from the Governor. Mr. Conkling will amend the bill so that tickets may be sold to candidates before they are nominated in convention. The bill, as amended, is as follows:

Section 1. The Penal Code is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as Section ——: "Sec. 41z. Any person who solicits from a candidate who has been placed in nomination for an elective office money or other property, or who seeks to induce such candidate to purchase any ticket, card, or other evidence of admission to any ball, picnic, fair, or entertainment of any kind, is guilty of a misdemeanor, but this section shall not prohibit a request for a contribution of money by an authorized representative of the political party, organization, or association to which such candidate belongs."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, 1895.

WEST TROY'S POLICE BILL.

Gov. Morton Signs It, Though Conscious of Its Defects.

ALBANY, March 1.—Gov. Morton has signed the Assembly bill establishing a new bi-partisan police board for the village of West Troy, Albany County. In his memorandum approving the bill the Governor says that the bill is defective, but that the near approach of the election in West Troy makes it advisable that he sign the bill rather than return it for amendment. He says the bill should be amended so that others than members of the two leading parties might have representation on the Board of Commissioners. He adds:

"It seems to me that in all legislation affecting municipalities provision should be made for home rule in its broadest sense by permitting the people to express their will freely on public questions, and by permitting them to choose their own officers, without regard to the issues or the existence of political parties at any previous time."

NEW-YORK MATTERS.

A Number of Bills Reported Favorably to the House.

ALBANY, March 1.—In the House the following bills in relation to New-York City affairs were reported favorably to-day:

Assemblyman Pavey's, abolishing the Department of Public Charities in New-York City and providing for a Department of Public Charities and a Department of Correction in its place, amended by providing for a Deputy Commissioner for each department at a salary of $4,000; Senator Ahearn's, giving pensions to widows and children of members of the New-York City Fire Department killed while on duty; Senator Wolf's, providing for the use of antitoxine by the New-York City Health Department; Assemblyman Lawson's two bills for enlarging the American Museum of Natural History in New-York City and making a further appropriation of $20,000 for its maintenance; Mr. Hamilton's, fixing at $2,000 each the salaries of the employes of the Commissioners of Appraisal in connection with the establishment of Fort Washington Park; Mr. Wild's bill providing for the support, by a twelve-thousand-dollar appropriation, of the Lying-in Hospital of New-York, the city to make such appropriation, passed the House to-day.

The Senate passed Mr. Miller's bill authorizing the procuring of new grounds and the erection of new buildings for the College of the City of New-York.

In the Senate Mr. Wray's bill repealing the act providing for a Shore Inspector for New-York Harbor was reported favorably.

Features of General Legislation.

ALBANY, March 1.—The House has passed to third reading Mr. Blake's bill abolishing the death penalty.

Among the bills favorably reported to the Senate to-day was one by Senator Wolf making it mandatory for heads of all departments in State, city, town, or village to give veterans twenty-fours' vacation on Memorial Day.

Senator Rice has introduced a bill requiring baking powder containing ammonia or other injurious ingredients to be labeled.

Mr. Gardenier has introduced a bill in the Assembly compelling mutual beneficiary societies hereafter organized to deposit $10,000 with the Superintendent of Insurance.

Mr. Wilds has introduced a bill providing that in cities of 700,000 inhabitants, people may contract in writing with pawnbrokers to pay more than 50 per cent. a year for a loan of $100.

Senator Parker has introduced a bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to preferences in causes where persons in a representative capacity are sole plaintiff or defendant.

Senator O'Connor's bill empowering Supreme Court Justices in the absence of General Term to enjoin State officers or boards until the next general term has been favorably reported to the Senate.

Senator O'Donnell has introduced a bill giving the Board of Claims power to investigate claims of heirs, &c., in escheated property.

Street Railroad Bills.

ALBANY, March 1.—Senator Owens has introduced a bill requiring surface roads in cities of 800,000 or over to pay to the city 1 per cent. of their annual gross receipts when they average $20,000 per mile trackage; 2 per cent. when between $20,000 and $40,000; 3 per cent. when over $40,000. City Controllers are empowered to collect the tax, and officers of the road are compelled to file sworn statements.

Mr. Niles has introduced a bill in the House compelling a five-cent fare for continuous rides on any railroad in New-York City.

Mr. Nixon has introduced in the House a bill ratifying street railroad consolidations, made since the enactment of the railroad law, in New-York City.

A favorable report has been made to the House on Mr. Miller's bill compelling elevated railroads in cities of 1,000,000 to run cars all night.

Investigating State Departments.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The sub-committee of the joint legislative committee appointed to inquire into the administration of affairs in the State departments, of which Senator Mullin is Chairman, met this afternoon, and investigated the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the State Board of Health, and the State Commission in Lunacy.

The commission will to-morrow examine the Court of Appeals reporter and the miscellaneous reporter.

The Gounod Society Concert.

The Gounod Society delighted a large audience at Association Hall, Brooklyn, Thursday night, with an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music and recitations.

The music proved especially pleasing, inasmuch as the society had taken pains to secure the services of singers of excellent merit. The Gounod Quartet was heard in a number of selections, and to good advantage. The solos of all the men and women singers who took part in the programme were charmingly given. The quartet from "Rigoletto" was admirably sung. Those who gave this number were Miss Kaetchen Elswirth, contralto; Miss Dorothea Ausplitz, soprano; Mr. Rains, basso, and Mr. Roughsedge, tenor.

The violin playing of Miss Cann, the recitations of Miss Denmore, and the humorous sketches by Frank Maltby added much to the entertainment.

Colorado as a Gold State.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

There is no denying the fact that the production of gold in Colorado has increased at an astonishing rate. For every $100 produced in 1892 there were $164 in 1893, and $263 in 1894. The increase in Colorado has been magnified by the fact that gold mining is practically in its infancy in that State. The rate of increase appears large because it is estimated upon a comparatively small output, and this rate will continue to grow smaller each year. Again, during the last two years, the output has come largely from new properties; the entire output of a mine during its first year of operation counts in the increased production of the State; during subsequent years it counts in the basis on which this increase is to be reckoned. The new properties will not enter as so large an element in the future as in the past. Another factor that has assisted in swelling the increase of production has been the closing of the silver mines, which threw a large number of miners on the market seeking employment in the gold mines, and giving that industry an impetus.

A REAL ESTATE DEALER STABBED

Jackson Says Lewis S. Bahlul Accosted Mrs. Jackson, but Will Not Admit the Assault.

Lewis S. Bahlul, thirty years old, a real estate dealer at 174 West Ninety-fourth Street, was assaulted and seriously stabbed at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday morning by a man who gave his name at the Fifth Street Police Station as Edgar Jackson, but refused to tell his age, his business, or where he lives.

Bahlul, after his injuries had been dressed at Bellevue Hospital, gave his version of the story. Just before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he said, he went into a saloon on the south side of East Fourteenth Street, near Third Avenue. While getting a drink there the place was closed, and Bahlul was told, he says, to go out through a hall door. To reach this door he had to pass through a side room, and at a table in this room two young women were seated.

"Where are you going?" inquired one as Bahlul made for the door.

"I'm going home," was the reply.

"Well, if you are going toward Third Avenue, I will walk along with you," was her comment, as she arose and followed Bahlul to the street.

They walked to Third Avenue and toward Thirteenth Street. In front of Barson's restaurant, 119 Third Avenue, two doors below Fourteenth Street, Jackson walked up to them from the direction of Thirteenth Street.

"What are you doing with my wife?" demanded Jackson.

As he did so he drew his hand from a coat pocket and struck Bahlul on the head. The latter fell to the sidewalk with a big gash across his temple. Struggling to his feet, he ran after his assailant, who ran to Thirteenth Street and turned east toward Second Avenue.

The wounded man overtook the fugitive in Thirteenth Street and grabbed him by the collar, but the man turned like a flash and struck Bahlul again, this time cutting a gash above his right ear and felling him to the ground.

As Bahlul fell a policeman arrested Jackson.

"He insulted my wife," said Jackson, pointing to the prostrate Bahlul.

"He is my husband," said the young woman, who ran up at this moment. She pointing to Jackson, and then, indicating Bahlul, said: "This man insulted me."

Jackson said he had entered a store in Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, leaving his wife at the door.

Bahlul, who was passing, addressed her, he declared. She told him of it, and he followed Bahlul to demand an explanation. Jackson neither admitted nor denied the stabbing, but simply declined to make any further statement until he could secure counsel.

As he was being led to a cell, however, he said:

"I will show up the reputation of that man when he gets into court."

In Jackson's possession was found an opium pipe, some opium in a piece of white paper, and a white-handled pocket knife with two blades, one of them broken.

Bahlul was in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions on Feb. 15, where he went to witness the sentencing of John Hegner, a bartender, against whom he had appeared as a witness on Dec. 27, 1894, when Hegner was tried for an attempt to assault and rob Bahlul. Judge Cowing, at the time of the trial, declared that something was wrong in the case, but he could not discover what it was.

When Hegner was being sentenced he saw Bahlul in the courtroom, and exclaimed, "You are swearing my life away!"

Judge Cowing turned to Bahlul and said: "If you are swearing this man's life away hanging is too good for you. I am satisfied there is something wrong in this case. I don't want to ever see you or a man like you in this court again."

Judge Cowing sentenced Hegner to prison for three years, and expressed his regret that he could not make it a shorter term.

FEARS FOR SURROUNDING TENEMENTS

Three Alarms for a Small Fire in Front Street, Brooklyn.

A spark from a forge fell into a pan while Frederick Masterson was at work on the top floor of the six-story brick building at 112 Front Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A flash followed, Masterson dropped the pan, and the building was set on fire.

The flames made rapid headway, and three alarms were sent in, as the building was surrounded by tenement houses. But the fire was extinguished in twenty minutes.

The building is owned by John Bowie. The first floor is occupied by the Columbia Brass Foundry, and the second by the Kennedy Machine Works. John R. Barton has a fish hook factory on the top floor, and that is where the fire started.

Masterson, who lives at 678 Hudson Avenue, was so badly burned that he was removed to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

Six girls and a dozen men, employed on the upper floors, ran down the stairs when the alarm was given.

Mr. Crain Tells Mr. Reed a Story.

From The Washington Post.

Representative Crain of Texas told Mr. Reed a story reminiscent of the Maine man's occupancy of the Speaker's chair in the Fifty-first Congress. According to Crain's account of the incident, a gentleman and his precocious little son were sitting in the gallery one day.

"Who are all those men down there writing and reading newspapers?" asked the boy of his papa.

"Those are the speakers of the House of Representatives, my son," answered the indulgent father. After a while the little boy asked:

"Papa, who is that great big stout man in the chair under the American flag?"

"That, my son," said the father, "is the House of Representatives."

Mr. Reed's sides were shaking with laughter when Mr. Crain finished his story.

Jumped in Front of the Engine.

An unknown man paid his fare at the De Kalb and Myrtle Avenue station of the Brooklyn Elevated Road yesterday morning, and then threw himself in front of Engine No. 92, in charge of Engineer Baker.

He was injured about the head, and died before the arrival of the ambulance. He was about forty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and wore dark clothes and a derby hat. In his pocket was a card on which were the name Claus Buck and the address 79 Harrison Avenue. Mr. Buck said he did not know the dead man.

Mr. Harburger's Successor Appointed.

Civil Justice George F. Roesch of the Fourth District Court has appointed John E. Lynch Chief Clerk, to succeed Julius Harburger, appointed Excise Commissioner by Mayor Strong. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Committee on Organization and Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District. He is thirty-five years old, and lives with his wife and two children at 194 East Houston Street.

Citizens Must Understand English.

From The St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Disgusted Monday with the number of Germans who asked to be excused from jury duty on the ground that they were unable to speak or understand the English language, Judge Edmunds announced, plainly, that he will issue hereafter naturalization papers to no foreigner who cannot, at least, make a reasonable attempt at speaking the language of the country. The decision was called out by the case of one aged German, who has been voting for fifteen years, and was unable to understand an English word or phrase.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE

The Members of the Body as It Will Be Constituted March 4.

The United States Senate as it will be made up on March 4 is shown below, the only vacancies being in Delaware and Idaho, each of which is now trying to elect a Senator. The membership will include 43 Republicans, 38 Democrats, and 5 Populists.

(D., Democrat; R., Republican; P., People's.)

Term Expires.	
	Alabama.
1897....	James L. Pugh, D.
1901....	John T. Morgan, D.
	Arkansas.
1897....	James K. Jones, D.
1901....	James H. Berry, D.
	California.
1897....	George C. Perkins, R.
1899....	Stephen M. White, D.
	Colorado.
1897....	Henry M. Teller, R.
1901....	Edward O. Wolcott, R.
	Connecticut.
1897....	Orville H. Platt, R.
1899....	Joseph R. Hawley, R.
	Delaware.
1899....	George Gray, D.
1901....	—— ——
	Florida.
1897....	Wilkinson Call, D.
1899....	Samuel Pasco, D.
	Georgia.
1897....	John B. Gordon, D.
1901....	Augustus O. Bacon, D.
	Idaho.
1897....	Frederick T. Dubois, R.
1901....	—— —— .
	Illinois.
1897....	John M. Palmer, D.
1901....	Shelby M. Cullom, R.
	Indiana.
1897....	Daniel W. Voorhees, D.
1899....	David Turple, D.
	Iowa.
1897....	William B. Allison, R.
1901....	John H. Gear, R.
	Kansas.
1897....	William A. Peffer, P.
1901....	Lucien Baker, R.
	Kentucky.
1897....	Joseph C. S. Blackburn, D.
1901....	William Lindsay, D.
	Louisiana.
1897....	Newton C. Blanchard, D.
1901....	Donelson Caffery, D.
	Maine.
1899....	Eugene Hale, R.
1901....	William P. Frye, R.
	Maryland.
1897....	Charles H. Gibson, D.
1899....	Arthur P. Gorman, D.
	Massachusetts.
1899....	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.
1901....	George Frisbie Hoar, R.
	Michigan.
1899....	Julius C. Burrows, R.
1901....	James McMillan, R.
	Minnesota.
1899....	Cushman K. Davis, R.
1901....	Knute Nelson, R.
	Mississippi.
1899....	James Z. George, D.
1901....	Edward C. Walthall, D.
	Missouri.
1897....	George G. Vest, D.
1899....	Francis M. Cockrell, D.
	Montana.
1899....	Lee Mantle, R.
1901....	Thomas H. Carter, R.
	Nebraska.
1899....	William V. Allen, P.
1901....	John M. Thurston, R.
	Nevada.
1897....	John P. Jones, R., (Silver.)
1899....	William M. Stewart, R., (Silver.)
	New-Hampshire.
1897....	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.
1901....	William E. Chandler, R.
	New-Jersey.
1899....	James Smith, D.
1901....	William J. Sewell, R.
	New-York.
1897....	David B. Hill, D.
1899....	Edward Murphy, Jr., D.
	North Carolina.
1897....	Jeter C. Pritchard, R.
1901....	Marion Butler, P.
	North Dakota.
1897....	Henry C. Hansbrough, R.
1899....	William N. Roach, D.
	Ohio.
1897....	Calvin S. Brice, D.
1899....	John Sherman, R.
	Oregon.
1897....	John H. Mitchell, R.
1901....	George W. McBride, R.
	Pennsylvania.
1897....	James Donald Cameron, R.
1899....	Matthew S. Quay, R.
	Rhode Island.
1899....	Nelson W. Aldrich, R.
1901....	George Peabody Wetmore, R.
	South Carolina.
1897....	John L. M. Irby, D.
1901....	Benjamin R. Tillman, P.
	South Dakota.
1897....	James H. Kyle, P.
1901....	Richard F. Pettigrew, R.
	Tennessee.
1899....	William B. Bate, D.
1901....	Isham G. Harris, D.
	Texas.
1899....	Roger Q. Mills, D.
1901....	Horace Chilton, D.
	Vermont.
1897....	Justin S. Morrill, R.
1899....	Redfield Proctor, R.
	Virginia.
1899....	John W. Daniel, D.
1901....	Thomas S. Martin, D.
	Washington.
1897....	Watson C. Squire, R.
1899....	John L. Wilson, R.
	West Virginia.
1899....	Charles J. Faulkner, D.
1901....	Stephen B. Elkins, R.
	Wisconsin.
1897....	William F. Vilas, D.
1899....	John L. Mitchell, D.
	Wyoming.
1899....	Clarence D. Clark, R.
1901....	Francis E. Warren, R.

Will Go to Rescue Naturalists.

OTTAWA, March 1.—J. B. Tyrell of the Canadian Geological Survey, who recently returned from the exploration of the "barren lands" of Canada in the Northwest, was asked by Prof. Steins, head of the United States Geological Survey, to lead a party to Ellesmere Land, situated in the arctic circle, across Smith Sound from the Inglefield landing—the most northern point reached by the famous Peary expedition—for the purpose of rescuing two Swedish naturalists who have been lost in Ellesmere Land, Mr. Tyrell refused, and the offer was made again to his brother, J. W. Tyrell, who lives in Hamilton. He has accepted the appointment.

The Murdered Boy's Mother Dead.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 1.—Mrs. Helena Selms, mother of John Selms, one of the boys murdered in Brooklyn two weeks ago, and for the killing of whom John Bohemann has been indicted, died this morning at her home, 61 Willow Avenue.

Mrs. Selms was taken sick three days before her son was killed. The illness was slight, and her death is attributed to the shock caused by the tragedy and her grief. She was fifty-two years old.

The funeral will take place from the German Lutheran Church on Sunday afternoon. Her husband and two daughters survive her.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,289 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

342 WEST 23d ST.—Two large front rooms, with board; also table boarders; reference required.

LEXINGTON AV., 329 NEAR 39th ST.—Elegantly-furnished rooms; family accommodation; terms moderate; best cuisine; table boarders.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—METROPOLITAN HALL, 14th St., Near 6th Av.—Gospel meetings every noon and night. Sunday, 4 P. M., Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., "Second Coming of Christ"; 7:30 P. M., select orchestral music, one-half hour; 8 P. M., song service, preceding sermon by Dr. Pierson. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:15 P. M. Concert every Saturday night. Free. Rev. Henry Ostrom and his soloist, Harry Maxwell, will arrive March 8.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Chickering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, addresses by Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor 18th St. M. E. Church, and Rev. Robert Watts of Wilmington, Del.; subject, Mayor Strong's responsibility for the flagrant violation of the Sunday excise law; an unusually attractive song service; Miss Anna Park, cornetist; Miss Geneveve Noakes, soloist. Joseph Bogardus, President; Edwin Galloway, Secretary.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach 11 A. M., the second sermon in the course on "The Religion of Jesus"; subject, "The Attitude of Jesus Toward Institutional Religion"; evensong at 8 P. M., a one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. Seats free.

ALL THE NIGHTLY REVIVAL MEETINGS at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av., are full of interest, but the Christian Temperance "Blue Ribbon" meeting, Wednesday evening; the international Bible lesson, Thursday and free supper song service Friday, especially attractive; Miss Wray's meetings Saturdays and Tuesdays draw large audiences; welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., COR. 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3:30 P. M.; evening, 8 P. M., musical service and short address by Rev. Frederick J. Gauld; subject, "Show and Substance"; the public are cordially invited; Communion after morning service.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Epistle of Christ"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "The Day of Small Things." Wednesday evening, lecture by the pastor. Public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET, EIGHTH AVENUE Methodist, John A. B. Wilson, D. D.—10:30, sermon, communion for all disciples; 7:30, prelude, more about organized charity, sermon, congregational singing, special music. Sabbath home for strangers.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADISON AV., Corner 88th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK, East 14th St. and Irving Place. REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Will preach to-morrow and EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON AT 4 o'clock.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., cor. 37th St.—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastors; services Sunday, March 3, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning, and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th, Madison C. Peters.—11, "The Church of the Future; a Prophecy"; 7:45, "The Man Traps of the City," a young man's warning to young men. Everybody welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Collegiate Reformed Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.

Collegiate Reformed Church, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Syrophenician Woman;" and 8 P. M., topic—"What is Religion?"

Collegiate Reformed Church, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. A. G. Ziegler at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening topic: "Vashti Dethroned."

Second Church, 123d St., and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening topic: "Shall We Favor the Continental Sabbath?"

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening subject—"The New Jerusalem"; Sabbath school and young men's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning—"Will That Which Jesus Tells of God Satisfy the Soul of Man?" evening—"Three Great Religious Movements and Their Leaders; Luther, Wesley, and Gen. Booth, and the Salvation Army." Seats free after opening anthem. All cordially welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 228 West 45th St.—Lent. Sundays: Masses, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4. Week days: Masses, 7:30, 8, 9:30; matins, 9; vespers, 5. Tuesdays, additional mass, 6:30. Wednesdays, litany and sermon, 8 P. M. Thursdays, confirmation class, 4. 8 P. M. Fridays, instruction, 4:15; stations, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av. Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M., holy communion.

11, morning service, with holy communion. Sermon by the rector. | 7:45, evening service. Sermon by Rev. M. G. Thompson, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, COR. 27th St. and 9th Av.—Morning service, 10:45. Rev. Sherman Coolidge, a native Indian priest, will preach. Rector, Rev. Dr. Backus, preaches evening 7:45. Bishop Talbot Monday evening, 5 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:30 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching. "What the Pulpit Can Teach the Pews"; 8 P. M., special musical service, ten-minute address.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M.; subject: "The True Lenten Spirit"; 7:45 P. M., subject: "Half Hours with Great Themes"; I., "The Great and Terrible Judgment Day"; all welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Sunday, March 3, 4 P. M., Musical Service, "The Seven Last Words" by Mercadante.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35th ST. and Madison Av., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 10 A. M.; service, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; 4 P. M., choral evening prayer. The rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, Harlem, will preach in this church every Friday in Lent at 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th St.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All cordially invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 224 Rue Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 4 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Whittmeyer, recteur.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV. and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"God's Thoughts and Ours," and at 4 P. M., "What Is the Bible?" the first in a series of eight "Whats." Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; evening subject—"What Church Shall I Join?" Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Mr. Wells's Bible class, 9:45. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, 57-59 WEST 46th St.—Services 10, 11, and 4. A prompt and cordial hospitality extended to all.

JOHN J. CORNELL, A PROMINENT MINISter from Baltimore, will attend Friends' meeting, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, to-morrow, 11 o'clock. Seats free. All welcome.

Religious Notices.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Our Country"; at 8 P. M. on "The New Temperance." Seats free. All welcome.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 60th St.—Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., pastor; 11 A. M., Holy Communion, preceded by sermon by the pastor; 8 P. M., sermon by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30; regular service at 11, the Rev. James Reed of Boston officiating; subject—"Spiritual Bows and Arrows."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University, will preach at evening service.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5th AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will preach. Special musical services first Sunday evening of month. Strangers made welcome at all services.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10; (

DOHERTY'S FATE IN DOUBT

The Jury Ordered to be Locked Up at 1:25 This Morning.

HAD BEEN OUT NEARLY NINE HOURS

Closing Arguments of Mr. Boardman and Col. Fellows—Justice Ingraham's Charge.

The jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which Police Captain Doherty was on trial for bribery, retired at 4:20 yesterday afternoon, and it was thought that a verdict would be speedily reached. But hour after hour passed and nothing was heard from the jurymen.

After waiting until 1:25 this morning, Justice Ingraham ordered the jury to be locked up.

The only word heard from the jury was at 1 o'clock, when they sent for the police blotter of Jan. 6, 1893, and the weekly reports Capt. Doherty sent to Superintendent Byrnes.

The last day of the trial was devoted to the summing up of counsel on both sides. A. B. Boardman spoke on behalf of the defendant and District Attorney Fellows for the people.

Justice Ingraham made a very strong charge to the jury. It bore rather heavily against the defendant.

The day's proceedings opened unusually early. It had been announced that counsel on both sides would make rather long addresses, and so Justice Ingraham concluded to have an early start. He took his seat on the bench at 9:15. The ex-Captain was also on time. He looked to be in excellent spirits.

Mr. Clark of counsel for the defense began by making a motion that the court compel the prosecution to elect one of the two counts on which they would go to the jury. Capt. Doherty, in the indictment, was charged, first, with agreeing to protect Mrs. Thurow for thirty days, from Feb. 6, 1893, and, second, with having protected Mrs. Thurow for the thirty days previous to Feb. 6, 1893.

After a good deal of discussion, Col. Fellows said that he would elect to go to the jury on the first count.

Mr. Boardman then began his address to the jury. "Capt. Doherty," said he, "has been condemned in advance by an irresponsible press, interested only in selling newspapers.

"Although a man may be maligned in the newspapers, he cannot be convicted by an irresponsible press. All the bank cashiers in New-York are not corrupt because Seely looted the Shoe and Leather Bank, and all lawyers are not rogues because Weeks robbed his clients.

"In the same way, Capt. Doherty is not to be looked upon as corrupt because some other members of the police force may be found guilty.

"Why, gentlemen of the jury, there was a reign of terror in this city toward the end of the Lexow Committee's sittings. No public official no matter how exalted his character, was safe, and all that anybody having a spite had to do was to write an anonymous letter or take the witness stand to get his revenge.

"We don't want any mercy in this case. If Capt. Doherty is guilty he doesn't want any mercy, but if there is a single man in the jury who, after being convinced of Capt. Doherty's innocence from the evidence, grows tired when he goes to the jury room, and gives in to his fellow-jurors, it will be the saddest hour of his life."

Mr. Boardman then attacked Mrs. Thorow and the testimony she gave.

"The testimony of the woman," said he, "requires corroboration, and there has not been the slightest corroboratory evidence produced to connect Capt. Doherty with her statements. I will tear to pieces the alleged corroboratory evidence which the people say connects Capt. Doherty with the case."

Mr. Boardman described the husband of Mrs. Thorow as a man who lived on the wages of sin.

"Did you imagine that Capt. Doherty," said he, "would be so foolish as to receive Mrs. Thorow in his private room in the station house if he wished to have corrupt dealings with her?

"Again, if Mrs. Thorow was paying for protection, why did she go to consult Senator Roesch and not the Captain whom she said she was paying? The fact is that she was so much hounded down by the police who were trying to suppress her place that she thought Senator Roesch, who was a Tammany Hall leader, might use his influence in getting the police to let up on her or get the Captain removed.

"You see the Captain here before you. He is a good husband, an honest man, faithful to his duties, his friends have come here to testify for him, and I leave his fate in your hands, confident that your good sense will do him justice."

Mr. Boardman spoke for two and a half hours.

Col. Fellows began his summing up at once. He said:

"If the defendant took the money or agreed to take it, whether he fulfilled his part of the contract or not afterward, has nothing to do with this case. We charge him with agreeing with Mrs. Thorow to allow her to run a house of ill fame for a money consideration, when it was his duty to suppress it

"If Police Captains receive bribes, from whom do you expect they would receive them? From Judges on the bench, from business men of integrity? No, gentlemen; from people who bribe them to be allowed to pursue a criminal calling—from criminals.

"Bribes are not given in the light of day. They are given in secret. The briber has always a criminal motive, and therefore gives the bribe in secret. After Capt. Doherty left the percinct, Mrs. Thorow was able to continue her business uninterruptedly until Capt. Cross drove her out. If Mrs. Thorow has any reason to concoct a story, it would be against Capt. Cross, and not against this defendant. Can you believe, then, that her story has been an invention, and that she has manufactured it out of her brain?

"I know that the police are entitled to the gratitude of the people of New-York and I know no greater good can be done that department than to pick out the guilty man who has soiled his official uniform, and who is not worthy to be a member of that force.

"Mrs. Thorow was not interfered with by Capt. Doherty, and no warrant was gotten out against her. The girls were simply arrested. Mrs. Thorow gave bail, and they went back at once to the house. It is absurd to say that Capt. Doherty did not know about the signing of these bonds by Mrs. Thorow. The bail bonds were made out in red ink, and were a distinct item on the blotter. Why, Capt. Doherty's name is signed on the same page, and I would not impugn his intelligence by supposing for a moment he was ignorant of the contents of the blotter."

Justice Ingraham began his address to the jury at 3:15 o'clock. Judges Beekman and Pardon C. Williams occupied seats on the bench.

Capt. Doherty leaned forward in his chair and listened intently to the charge. Justice Ingraham asked the jury to eliminate from their minds the idea that the defendant was on trial for injuring Mrs. Thorow, and taking $25 from her.

"The defendant," said he, "is a public officer, with a public duty, and the people have alleged that he has betrayed his trust and not fulfilled his duty. Capt. Doherty is charged with violating his duty to the public for a consideration of $25. The amount he is alleged to have received is immaterial in the case."

Justice Ingraham then reviewed the evidence.

"I do not think," he said, "that you would be justified in convicting Capt. Doherty on the uncorroborated evidence of Mrs. Thorow. She is a woman who violated the law herself and told us here how she did it.

"When the defendant first came to the precinct he wrote a letter to the agent regarding the house at 23 Second Avenue. Time and time again girls from that house were arrested, but the witness herself was never arrested by Capt. Doherty. She gave bail for girls who were arrested, and the hand of the law was never laid upon her. Why? Gentlemen, you have got to determine why. This defendant made a report to the Superintendent that there were no disorderly houses in his precinct. Was that report true, when two days before two women were arrested and fined for soliciting from 23 Second Avenue? And, if it was not, why did he make it? I'll leave that to you to determine.

"Policemen have told you here how they have chased girls up the stoop in their efforts to procure evidence, but the fact remains that the woman Thorow herself was not arrested.

"A police officer has an important duty to perform to the public, and the law asks that he should be honest in the performance of that duty.

"If this defendant has not been proved guilty it would be a great misfortune to the State to convict him, but, on the other hand, if the evidence warrants his guilt, it would be a misfortune also not to convict him."

DINNER OF ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY

A Bat Flew Around the Room While William Dean Howells Was Reading a Paper —Mr. Goff Humorous.

The dinner last night in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of St. David's Society at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, was well attended.

Among those present were Warner Van Norden, C. C. Beaman, Recorder Goff, Percy Sanderson, ex-Judge Noah Davis, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Julien T. Davies, Robert Appleton, W. D. Howells, and Gen. James M. Varnum.

The first speaker was the president of the society, William James. He gave a toast to the President of the United States and the Queen of England. He then introduced Henry A. Powell, who spoke eloquently of "The Day We Honor." He was followed by Judge H. M. Edwards of Scranton, Penn., who referred to New-York as the second city in this country, Scranton being the first.

William Dean Howells read an interesting paper on "Wales, the Native Land of Fancy." He was interrupted once by the sudden appearance in the room of a bat, which flew about to the great terror of the women and delight of the men. Mr. Howells finally killed the bat by a blow of the hand, and the audience settled back with an air of expectancy to listen to Recorder Goff speak on "The City of New-York."

Those who had expected Mr. Goff to dwell upon the late municipal events were disappointed. He spoke humorously of the men present and lauded the Irish. He wanted to know by what right C. C. Beaman or any other member of the New-England or any Yankee society was in this city. This city, he said, belonged to the Irish.

WORKING FOR BARNARD COLLEGE

Bishop Potter and Hamilton Mable Speak in Its Interest.

A meeting of the friends of Barnard College was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Amy Townsend, 9 West Twenty-fifth Street.

The reports of those interested in the financial condition of this college for women shows that there are already in hand $300,000 for the new buildings, and $120,000 for the land. The architect's plans for the buildings show a remarkably handsome structure.

Addresses were delivered by Hamilton Mable and Miss Emily J. Smith, Dean of Barnard College. Each dwelt upon the importance of higher education for women, and the necessity to that end of a college in this city. Those interested in the welfare of the institution are particular to have it understood that their aim is to awaken interest in the new college, and not to beg for funds.

Bishop Potter made an address, in which, after emphasizing the necessity of a woman's college, he spoke of the educational value of handsome buildings, apart from their function in beautifying the city. He cited the beautiful old buildings of Oxford and Cambridge Universities in England, and their influence on the minds of the students as supporting his arguments.

Columbia College, he said, has all the financial burdens it can bear already, and cannot be expected to assume the additional responsibility of a fine building for Barnard. A beautiful building, Bishop Potter said, is almost an education in itself.

ARRESTED AT A DOG FIGHT

Brooklyn Police Captured One Hundred Prisoners Last Night.

In a raid made at 11:30 o'clock last night by the police of the Twenty-fourth Sub-Precinct, Brooklyn, on Bell's Oakwood Park Pavilion, situated on the King's Highway, one hundred men were arrested. A dog fight was the attraction which had brought them to the place.

The patrol wagons of the Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth Precincts, which were called into requisition, conveyed the prisoners to the Sheepshead Bay station house.

The names of those arrested could not be learned last night.

Charles Fair Did Not Get $500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—A story was in circulation here to-day to the effect that Charles Fair had received $500,000 from his sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in advance of that amount of money due to him from his mother's estate at some future time. Members of the Fair family, when asked to-night as to the truth of the story, said it was entirely untrue.

For County Option in Taxation.

A mass meeting in favor of the County Option in Taxation bill, now before the Legislature, will be held in Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting has been called by the New-York Tax Reform Association, representing a large number of real estate owners and prominent business and professional men.

Gen. McClernand Has a Relapse.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—Gen. John A. McClernand, who was recovering from an illness of several weeks, to-day had a relapse, and it is feared that he cannot live.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TARIFF WORK

The Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club Appeals to the Members for Their Views.

The Tariff-Reform Committee of the Reform Club has addressed a letter to the members of the club, in which it asks for suggestions as to the most effective methods under which to carry on its campaign. The points upon which it asks light are stated in the letter as follows:

1. One section of tariff reformers maintain that the tariff of 1894, with all its defects and disappointments, is, after all, an important advance toward the abolition of protection, and that, in view of the industrial depression and the disturbed and uncertain condition of the national finances, any further agitation of the tariff question at present would be unwise.

In opposition to this view it is urged that very active work will be needed to hold even what we have gained by the act of 1894. There is an obvious probability that a determined effort will soon be made to overthrow the tariff of 1894 and restore McKinley rates.

2. It is maintained by others that, while the tariff of 1894 does contain some important concessions to tariff reform, these are only useful as leading up to much more radical changes which must be made before it can be satisfactory or even tolerable, to those who believe in tariff taxation as the best means of raising public revenue, but condemn its use for private profit in any degree.

Therefore, it is argued, we should continue our work as actively as practicable, not only to hold what has been gained, but in order to secure as soon as possible a "tariff for revenue only."

3. A large number of our friends insist that the action of Congress in 1893 and 1894 shows conclusively that in working for mere tariff reform, whether by seeking to secure moderation in protection, or a tariff for revenue only, we are striving for that which, even if it is not wholly undesirable, is wholly unattainable. They realize it leaves members of Congress hopelessly confused in a labyrinth of counts, weights, values, and rates. Every Congressman is subjected to local pressure to obtain 10 per cent. more on this and 10 per cent. more on that; to have this duty specific and that ad valorem. No member has the expert knowledge of even a considerable number of subjects that will enable him to meet and overcome the specious arguments presented by the parties directly interested. The argument of comparative injustice is influential. Why should A have higher rates than B and B than C? Agreement becomes almost impracticable, except on the basis of giving everybody what he wants. Tariffs are, therefore, finally prepared on the "free-lunch" basis, as one Senator has cynically and accurately described the process in 1893-4.

Many believe, therefore, that the time has come to throw aside all compromise with logic, all temporizing with truth. If we believe in free trade, they say, let us say so. Let us declare against all tariffs. The issue cannot then be confused. We shall always know who is with us, who against us. If at first we lose in numbers, we shall gain enormously in strength.

As a matter of course, if these views should be accepted, national revenues would be raised by direct taxation, to the extent to which they are now derived from duties on imports.

Neither the club nor the Tariff Committee is committed to any one of these different views.

FAVOR A SINGLE POLICE COMMISSIONER

The Goldey Literary Club Alos Listens to an Address on Socialism.

A meeting of the Goldey Literary Club was held at 34 Union Square last evening, at which the members discussed the advisability of a single-headed police commission for this city, and decided that such a system was preferable to the bi-partisan arrangement.

In addition, they listened to an address on "Popular Delusions about Socialism," by H. B. Salisbury.

Mr. Salisbury said that one delusion is that socialism is a castiron power of oppressive government.

"Socialism," he said, "is absolutely democratic. A republic is not necessarily democratic. Universal suffrage may be made to serve the purposes of the plutocracy as well as of the democracy, and when 90 per cent. of the people are dependent for the privilege of living and doing something useful upon the other 10 per cent., the system of government has become despotic and tyrannous.

"As a matter of fact, this Government has become as despotic as any other on earth. The Platts, Depews, Brices, and Gormans work up the people by brass bands to go through a sham battle, while the chief conspirators divide the spoils behind the curtain. It is only through the initiative, the referendum, and the imperative mandate that the plutocracy can be overthrown and a real democracy founded. The dominant force in Government to-day is well shown in sugar statesmanship and 'blow-hole' philanthropists. Incidentally, Mr. Salisbury spoke of woman's suffrage as being absolutely demanded by the principles of Socialism.

The debate of the evening was on a resolution "that the management and the control of the New-York police force should be in the power of one man." The debaters were limited to five-minute speeches.

FLOODS FEARED IN WESTERN NEW-YORK

The Canaseraga Bridge in Danger—Roads Impassable.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Reports from Western New-York towns say that rain is coming down steadily, and it is feared that floods will result. Roads in the country are impassable.

At Dansville traffic was suspended on the Dansville and Mount Morris Railroad this afternoon on account of ice. The bridge over the Canaseraga is in great danger and it is thought will be carried away when the ice goes out.

Water is rising rapidly on the flats, and grave fears are entertained for the farming community in the valley below.

Argued Too Well for the Judges to Decide.

The political science classes of the East Side and Central Evening High School met in debate last night in the halls of the former institution. The question was whether United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people.

The young men argued so well for their respective sides that Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and Commissioner O'Brien, who were referees, could not decide whether Senators should be elected by direct vote or not. Recorder Goff, who had been invited to attend as one of the referees, was not present.

Practical Aid for Farmers.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Merchants' Exchange and the Mercantile Club of this city have co-operated to assist the farmers of Nebraska, Kansas, Western Iowa, and South Dakota, by purchasing feed for their stock, the farmers to give notes, which will be a first lien on their crops. The distribution is to be done by local committees in the counties affected by the drought.

An Occasion of Good Feeling.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1.—The Senate bill to appropriate $10,000 to finish the Confederate monument passed, 21 to 20. Senator Grant, who had been a Federal soldier, introduced the bill, and he and Senator White, an ex-Confederate soldier, embraced each other in the middle of the aisle, while a Populist Senator exclaimed fervently: "Glory to God and the Confederate dead!"

RICHARD CROKER IN TOWN

Called Back from Florida by His Wife's Illness.

HAS LITTLE TO SAY ABOUT POLITICS

His Health Excellent — He Will Go to England Some Time This Month to Look After His Racing Stable.

Richard Croker, the former leader of Tammany Hall, is again in this city.

He hurried home from Rock Ledge, Fla., because of the illness of Mrs. Croker, who is suffering from a rather severe attack of the grip. Mrs. Croker was better last night, and rapid recovery is looked for. It is possible that after her recovery both Mr. and Mrs. Croker will go to Florida for ten days or two weeks. Mrs. Croker would have joined Mr. Croker at Rock Ledge some days ago had she not been attacked with the grip.

Mr. Croker did not visit Belle Meade Farm, near Nashville, Tenn., on this trip northward. He returned looking in excellent health. In fact, it has been some years since he has been in so good a physical condition.

When seen at his home, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, by a reporter for The New-York Times last night, Mr. Croker said that the trip to Florida had done him a world of good, and that he never felt better in his life. He spent his time in the South hunting and fishing and enjoying complete rest. "Phil" Dwyer, who went to Florida with him, is still at Rock Ledge.

Mr. Croker was asked if he cared to discuss the present political situation in this city.

"No," he said. "You know I am out of politics."

Then, reflecting for a moment, he said, referring to the office seekers who have been so active since the new municipal administration came into power:

"It seems to be spoils, all spoils—just what they were shouting against Tammany. This city has never seen such a rush for the spoils as it is seeing now. I never heard of anything approaching it."

Then, turning to another subject, he said: "If the present Commissioner of the Street-Cleaning Department was a Tammany man, he would now be on his way to jail. I have never in my life seen the streets of this city in so bad a condition as they are now. The condition of this street, East Seventy-fourth, is outrageous."

When asked when he proposed to go to Europe to look after his racing stable now in London, he said that he probably would go the latter part of this month, but that he had not decided upon the date.

"By the way," said Mr. Croker, "I am told that a story has been published to the effect that I have received a letter from Hardy Campbell, who is in charge of the horses on the other side, telling me that Dobbins would be of no further use as a racer. The fact is, I never received such a letter. My information is to the effect that all of the horses in London are doing very well. In the case of Dobbins, we were not at all certain that he would be able to do any racing when we sent him over. He is suffering from disease of the navicular bone. The only thing that can be done is to take the nerve out, and I do not want that done with Dobbins."

"What do you think is the outlook for racing in this State?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"I cannot say. It would be a great pity if racing is stopped here altogether. I believe that a stop should be put to Winter racing, but in the Spring and Summer I believe that racing should be permitted here as it is in England."

"What do you think of the Grey bill, now pending in Albany?"

"I think it a very good measure as far as my information goes. I hope that some bill that will be satisfactory all around will be enacted into a law. Running races under proper conditions, conducted on honest lines, form a splendid sport; and to so surround the sport with legislation that would restrict it so that it would be impossible to conduct it would, in my opinion, be a serious mistake."

"What do you think of the work of the present Legislature in a general way?"

"Oh, I have not followed its doings closely enough to make any comment just now. I have been confining myself to the pursuit of health and recreating in Florida. The fishing down there is excellent."

"What is your opinion of the merits of the present Platt and anti-Platt Republican quarrel in this city?"

"Why, I have no comment to make on that. I know nothing about it."

Now that Mr. Croker is again in the city some movement upon the part of Tammany may be looked for; not that Mr. Croker proposes to go back into politics again, but because certain of his old associates have been waiting to ask his advice upon certain points before starting in on the work of reorganization.

Wholesale Issue of Worthless Checks.

DULUTH, Minn., March 1.—A. Dickinson Henderson, a prominent Board of Trade man, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of grand larceny, arraigned in the police court, and released on bonds.

The warrant was sworn out by M. A. Rafferty, who alleges that Henderson purchased from him six carloads of hay and gave in payment a check for $514, which proved to be worthless. The arrest has brought to light the fact that during the last month several hundred checks on banks in which the men drawing them had no money have been sent from here, and that prosecution has only been dropped by full settlement in cash.

Receiver for a Big Georgia Firm.

MACON, Ga., March 1.—Judge Hardeman of the Superior Court has appointed a receiver for S. Waxelbaum & Son, one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the State of Georgia.

J. W. Cabannis, Cashier of the Exchange Bank, is the receiver. The assets, including amount of settlement with insurance companies, are about $350,000; liabilities, $210,000. Financial depression is cited as the cause for having a receiver appointed at this time.

COMING EVENTS.

—Harlem Republican Club "jollification meeting," clubhouse, 145 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-night.

—First Lenten lecture on Colonial subjects, Prof. Ware of Columbia College, Waldorf, Monday, 3 P. M.

—Conference of New-York Association of Sewing Schools, 49 West Twentieth Street, Monday, 3 P. M.

—Farewell lecture by Lady Henry Somerset, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Monday evening.

—Society of Chemical Industry, 115 West Sixty-eighth Street, Monday night.

THE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to *all* others in leavening strength. *(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dep't, p. 599.)*

We've given you men and big boys bargains enough; now for the small boy.

Dress-up suits marked down half—without vest $4.75, with vest $5.75.

Strong fine suits; some of 'em were once $16; but they aren't worth it now.

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ABOUT DAFFODILS AND DAWSON

Each Helped the Other to Fame, and Knowledge of Nature Was Widely Diffused.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Dawson was Secretary of a field club whose members, pupils in the school where he attended, paid entrance fees and terminal subscriptions, and, as the expenses of the society were limited to half a crown per annum for minute books, these gradually mounted to a sum so large that it had to be periodically dissipated. The usual way of getting rid of the encumbrances was to hire all the tricycles in the town—and, because of the club, they were many—and go forth en masse to explore some ruined Roman camp or ancient beacon tower on the surrounding hills. The club, indeed, was in this aspect an association for providing little picnics on the tontine principle. And when the credit balance had thus been reduced to a balance of a few insignificant shillings, members once more betook themselves seriously to the study of natural history.

The Science Master was always made President of the Field Club, obviously against his inward inclination, but the Secretary was the person who did the bulk of the work. The number of boys in the average school who can be persuaded to read papers on matters of natural history is strangely small. Yet the two hours of the club's meeting had to be filled up. If the worst came to the worst, the President, (who quite recognized that the meetings must come off) would go to the Secretary about the middle of the day, and issue his orders: "I think you must get up a little paper on 'Fresh-water Mollusca' for to-night," or, "We've no papers coming on to-night; you had better prepare something on 'Mimicry in Insects.'" Dawson was even then distinguished by a marvellous devotion to duty. He had also an excellent faculty of saying nothing in a multitude of words, which, a little developed by assidious culture, now brings him a moderate income as a writer for the monthly reviews.

And here, taken from his account, is how he acted on one particular occasion. He was called upon, about 12 o'clock one morning, to prepare for that evening a paper on "The Daffodil," which should occupy at least thirty minutes, and, if possible, raise such debatable points as would ensure another hour's discussion.

He replied that the daffodil was a pretty flower, and opened early in the Spring, but that was the sum total of his knowledge with regard to it. He was told to talk about pistils, stamens, and such like things, to exhibit specimens of the flower, and, for the rest, to discourse at large concerning the legends which attach to it. He pleaded ignorance, averring that to him pistils and stamens were alike unknown, and that he had heard of no legends beyond one which forbade the bringing of a single daffodil into a house at a time in the Spring when no one had previously entered with two or three, or a whole handful. It was bad for the poultry about the place, he understood. The master thought that rather a good start. He suggested, too, that Dawson might be excused his mathematical class that afternoon, and go forth into the fields to collect specimens for his demonstration of the evening.

Thereupon Dawson agreed. He was immediately supplied with three classical dictionaries and half a dozen botanies, and made a multitude of notes. And when he felt that he had broken the back of the task allotted to him he started for the fields. At last he came to where the daffodils grew on the high banks of the stream. It was a trifle early in the season, and the snow still lay upon the summits of the hills that circle round the vale in which the school lies. So his quest was a little unproductive at first. But he wandered on and on, and so came to a field where the flowers were just as abundant as the daisies would be a month or two later. He selected a very tolerable bunch, and was thinking of return when he looked up and beheld a rustic advancing with a dog. The field was so shut in that to run would have been useless. Dawson went on picking flowers, with an air of utter unconsciousness. The rustic drew near. "Back dog!" he said. Then, "Put down they vlowers and go." "Why?" said Dawson. "Put them down," said the man. Dawson had felt a little alarmed at first; now the journalistic instinct awoke in him and he saw there was copy in this; that, though he lost his flowers, he would get the best of his paper. "Oh," he said, "I didn't pick half of them here." "Put them down," said the man. Then Dawson offered him money—a matter of 3d.—which the man sternly refused, disappointing Dawson, for a charge for expenses of officials would have been a new thing in the history of the club. Finally he drew himself up and lied, swearing that he had to lecture that night, that he could not face his audience without a supply of the flowers that were to form the subject of his discourse, that— "Take them," said the man, and Dawson left, proudly imagining at the time that his dignity had done it, though he was not long in realizing (and laying to heart the lesson) that the utter impudence of his lie had been the thing to impress and overcome the rustic.

Dawson went home, his heart filled with joy. He surveyed his material, and was confident that he had more than enough to fill up twice the space he had to occupy. And he had. He opened with Wordsworth's poem and a general eulogium of the flower; then followed an account of the many names under which 'tis known, and of how in "lide lily" we have but another form of March lily, "lide monath" being but another name for March. "You'll find all about it," he said, "in Chaucer." Then he gave them the legend he had found in the dictionaries, finally narrating his adventure with the rustic, producing the specimens he had procured at so great cost, and distributing them, with a few remarks as to the general aspects of pistils, stamens, anthers, and such like things. And when the house rose he was still, to all appearance, far from having arrived at the end of his resources. "I do all right, Sir?" he asked when he was alone with the President, and that mild man regarded him with placid wonder.

Afterward Dawson often distinguished himself in this way, for he continued to hold the post of Secretary until he went to Cambridge. I do not remember that he ever again talked for an hour and a half at five hours' notice, but he was quite justified when he said, in reply to some mention of this society a few months ago: "The Field Club? I ran that thing when I was there." At the present day he has no equal as a writer of three-decker leaders upon social subjects, divorce cases, breaches, and so on. And for ten years past he has been engaged in working off in Spring leaders the information he gathered in that one day. There should be one due again shortly.

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . . .

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The body of a man found floating in the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Third Street, Thursday evening, was identified yesterday as that of Henry Flannigan, a nephew of John Flannigan of 125 Smith Street, Brooklyn. He left the Home for Consumptives, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, about 2 o'clock, and was not again seen alive. It is supposed that he committed suicide by throwing himself in the river while insane.

—Phipps and Alpuente will give their eighth annual banjo concert at Chickering Hall next Tuesday evening. Those who are to take part are Brooks and Denton, Dore brothers, Vess L. Ossman, William B. Farmer, Grant Brower and Dan Emerson, the Misses Leech, Mabel Stephenson, Miss Marion Short, the Metropolitan Quartet, the Jersey City Banjo Club, the Amaranth Banjo Club, and Miska's Hungarian Orchestra.

—Harry D. Arnold, the colored man who was badly burned on the stage of the Columbus Theatre Thursday night by his clothing catching fire during the performance of "On the Mississippi," in which he took part, is in a critical condition in the Harlem Hospital, and the surgeons say he cannot possibly recover. He is burned on the right side from his hips to his neck, and he may have inhaled the flames.

—William J. Parkinson, ex-State Senator of the State of Washington, will address the young men at the Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Miss Mary E. Upham, the Gospel singer, and William Lawrence, violinist, will furnish the music. There will also be brief reports from the State Convention, recently held at Syracuse.

—The twenty-ninth annual report of the St. Francis Hospital, on Fifth and Sixth Streets, between Avenues B and C, shows that during 1894, there were 2,488 patients received and treated at the hospital. The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis have charge of the hospital, and no sick or poor person is turned away from its doors.

—Beginning Saturday, March 9, the Grand Central Palace will be occupied for several weeks by an exhibition under the direction of the Commercial Exhibition Company. Inventions of all kinds will be shown. An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged, and there will be good music during the afternoons and evenings.

—Coroner Dobbs yesterday held John Ryan for causing the death of his wife. The Ryans lived at One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Southern Boulevard. Mrs. Ryan died in Fordham Hospital on Feb. 25, from injuries she received by being kicked down a flight of stairs by her husband

—The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton College, will preach tomorrow evening in the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, corner of West Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard. On March 10, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler will occupy the same pulpit in the evening.

—"Lady Henry Somerset and Bogus Reform" will be the subject of an address at a free meeting at Chickering Hall Sunday evening by William Everett Hicks, Secretary of the Paris International Land Congress.

Brooklyn.

—Detective Sergeant George V. Zundt of the Central Office and Detective Sergeant Harry Graham of the Eighteenth Precinct resigned yesterday. They are both twenty-year men and each will receive a pension of $875 a year. Zundt's most famous arrest was that of Pesach Rubensteni, the murderer of Sara Alexander.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors removed Andrew B. Johnson and Lorenzo Criscolla, interpreter, and yesterday Justice Cullen granted an order for the County Treasurer to show cause why their names should not be placed on the pay rools. The object is to test the right of the Supervisors.

—Franklin B. Alexander, a chemist, was found dead in bed at his home, 50 Norton Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Death was due to cyanide of potassium. He had lately been troubled with insomnia. Coroner Creamer believes it is a case of suicide, but the family does not think so.

—The winners of the Seth Low Prize, a year's membership in the Brooklyn Library, are Miss Minnie Frales of Public School No. 15, and Frederick V. Walters of Public School No. 25.

—The receipts from the sale of postage stamps in the Brooklyn Post Office during February amounted to $82,763.09, an increase of $10,095.40 over the corresponding month in 1894.

—Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday appointed Henry A. Keeler and Philip H. Renner assistant warrant clerks, at $1,200 a year each. They are Republicans.

Long Island.

—Frank Wood and George Harris of Cutchogue started to clean up an old rusty pistol Thursday night. While trying to remove the chamber the weapon was discharged and the bullet struck Wood in the side of the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The bullet has been extracted.

—The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors has adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass Assemblyman Higbie's bill to appropriate $5,000 for the improvement of Peconic River.

—A. L. Crawford, proprietor of the Patchogue Hotel, has been sentenced to nine months in the Suffolk County Jail and to pay a fine of $50 for selling liquor without a license.

—John Holmes, who disappeared from Ozone Park three years ago, leaving a wife and two children, has returned. He says he has been travelling in the West.

—Contribution boxes of the College Point Lutheran Church have been robbed recently.

Yonkers.

—The two parties have perfected their nominations for city officers, and the following are the candidates: Democrats—Aldermen, First Ward, Michael Fitzgerald; Second Ward, Henry Gaul; Third Ward, John J. Broderick; Fourth Ward, Joseph H. Beall; Fifth Ward, James P. Dunn. Republicans—Aldermen, First Ward, Henry W. Bertholf; Second Ward, Henry Gaul; Third Ward, Frederick A. Garnjost; Fourth Ward, Edgar N. Reynolds; Fifth Ward, E. Alexander Houston.

—The following have been elected officers in the Presbyterian Church: Elders—L. E. Clark, Thomas Adam, E. B. Schoonmaker, R. E. Prime, Jr., George R. Brown, John Pollock Brown, S. V. Essick; Deacons—John Thomson, William Allen Butler, Jr., William B. Strong, David E. Myers, Dr. J. L. Porteous, F. S. Bay, and Stephen M. Howe. The rotary system of the elections of Elders and Deacons was adopted.

—The fourth entertainment of the Winter course at the Viewville Reading Room took place Thursday night, and afforded pleasure to a large audience. Daniel McGee acted as Chairman. The programme comprised vocal and instrumental music. The fifth entertainment will be given next Thursday evening.

—Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson will this evening give the last of the series of complimentary lectures in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. His subject will be, "The Ancient Sanskrit Drama, and Parallels from Shakespeare."

—F. Hopkinson Smith will this evening give a reading in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. J. H. de Vries will sing, and there will be instrumental music.

—The Young People's Society of Christian Endevaor of the First Reformed Church gave an entertainment of a very enjoyable character last evening. It was largely attended.

—The Young People's Association of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church had a sociable last evening in the church parlors.

—The body of the man found on the Hudson River Railroad tracks at the Glenwood Station has not yet been identified.

—The Young Women's Christian Association held a business meeting last evening.

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WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO

Charles Emory Smith Tells the Political Science Club.

Charles Emory Smith, ex-United States Minister to Russia, delivered an address last night at the dinner of the Political Science Club at the Hotel Savoy. His subject was "What the New Congress Should Do."

Prof. Gunton, who presided at the dinner, in introducing Mr. Smith, said the Congress known as the "Crazy Congress" was now a thing of the past.

"During its eighteen months of existence," he said, "it has threatened the national honor and credit more even than a civil war, and has kept the people of this country in fear and trembling.

Mr. Smith said the question could be considered from two sides. First, what should the new Congress do with regard simply to what is right without regard to what is feasible, and, second, what can the new Congress do under the peculiar conditions and limitations?

"The new Congress," he continued, "meets under peculiar conditions. The House will belong to one party, the President to the other, and the Senate to neither. Congress will not be in accord with the Executive, and neither branch with the other. There will be divided responsibility and limited power.

"Then," he continued, "what should the new Congress do? First, it should make the national income equal to the national outgo. If necessary it should pass an emergency measure or measures, for example, an additional tax on beer. It should revise the currency system, and should do its duty to American workers, either by placing legitimate restrictions on the laws of immigration, so that the great body of American workingmen should be defended, or make our American citizenship free to all the world and raise its standard."

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Dr. and Mrs. Wayland, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of this city; Col. F. C. Loveland, and Mrs. George R. Bishop.

CONFERENCE OF DISTILLERS OF WHISKY

The Feeling Is that the Outlook Is Steadily Improving.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1.—A protracted conference of the Whisky Trust receivers and representatives of most of the large distributing houses in the West was held at the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

The entire field of Whisky Trust affairs was thoroughly canvassed, and, while little was actually done, all who participated seemed hopeful that the future of whisky affairs is brightening. One of the chief topics discussed was the basis of quotations. Shall it be known as raw whisky or high wines? The matter will be finally decided after consultation with others interested. The opinion was expressed, however, that the result will be that each distributor will work independently, although an effort will be made to bring about concerted and unanimous action.

The transfer of the receivership of the Whisky Trust from the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company to McNulta, Lawrence & Mitchell was formally effected before Judge Taft to-day. President Schmidlapp was paid the $1,000 allowed him for services as receiver and $500 attorney fees.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Aaron D. Farmer.

Aaron D. Farmer, President of the A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company, died last night at his home, 48 East Twenty-sixth Street, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The company of which Mr. Farmer was the President succeeded a year or two ago the typefounding firm of Farmer, Little & Co., one of the oldest in the business in this country.

Funeral services will be held at 48 East Twenty-sixth Street on Monday, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Simeon M. Crown, one of the best-known and most popular salesmen in the clothing trade, died on Tuesday, at 57 West Sixteenth Street, after quite a long illness. He was forty-two years old, and was for seven years connected with D. A. Sahlein & Co. During the past eight years he was with Stern, Falk & Co. His body was taken to Pittsburg for interment.

—J. T. Bronson, a flour merchant and Eastern representative of several large Western milling companies

March 2-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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NO COMPACT WITH PLATT

Mayor Strong Has Not Agreed to Keep Kerwin and Murray In.

NEW APPOINTEES TAKE OFFICE

Controller Fitch Writes a Cutting Letter to Col. Waring—Mr. Jeroloman Stirs up a Hornets' Nest.

Mayor Strong had a comparatively easy day in his office yesterday. There were several office seekers on hand, of course, to make their pleas, but the number had dwindled down materially from Monday. Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield talked with the Mayor for some time, and it is fair to presume that they discussed the conference which Mr. Brookfield had with Mr. Lauterbach Thursday night.

When asked about this matter the Mayor smiled and said he was always glad to see Republicans together. He reiterated what he had already said more than once, that he was taking no part in the factional disturbances in his party, that none of his appointments were made with any reference to factional quarrels, and that he believed in peace and unity in the party.

A report reached this city from Albany that the moving of the Police Reorganization bills in Albany was due to an agreement which had been reached between Thomas C. Platt and the Mayor, involving a promise on the part of the Mayor that Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray should remain in office.

"There is absolutely no foundation for that story," said the Mayor when it was called to his attention. "I have never made any agreement on any such bills or on any other bills. I have never been asked to promise not to remove Messrs. Kerwin and Murray, and I have made no such promise. I am not interfering in any way in reference to legislation."

The Mayor did not hesitate to say that he had no present intention of removing Messrs. Kerwin and Murray.

All the new appointees of Corporation Counsel Scott and Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield took office yesterday, and Commissioner of Jurors William Plimley relieved Robert B. Nooney. The day was by no means a joyful one for the Tammany folks. Thomas J. Sullivan, an Assistant Examiner in the Commissioner of Accounts office, at a salary of $1,500, resigned on request. Mayor's Marshal Healey removed Philip A. Morrison, an Inspector in the License Bureau, and appointed Edward B. Kinney of the Nineteenth District, a veteran, in his place. Mr. Morrison says that Marshal Healey told him that he was removed simply on account of politics, and Morrison, having been appointed after a civil service examination, threatens to bring suit.

The Mayor was occupied part of the time yesterday morning with a meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. Application was made for the reduction of the assessment on property owners of land adjoining the triangle at One Hundred and Sixth Street, West End Avenue, and the Boulevard, which has been taken by the city for a public park. Whittaker, Thayer and Baldwin, lawyers representing the property owners, filed stipulations, stating that if the board remitted one-half the assessment they would not apply to the Legislature for further relief.

"I understand," said President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, who is a member of the Board of Street Openings and Improvement, "that there is something back of all this. I am told that it has been the practice of certain lawyers to take cases on terms rather favorable to themselves. For instance, if the property owners are assessed for $40,000, the attorneys will threaten to have the entire assessment wiped out by legislation unless it was cut down to $20,000. If this was done, the attorneys would pocket half of the $20,000.

"Now, I would like to ask what you lawyers get out of this in case we throw off one-half the assessment?"

Mr. Whitaker hotly responded that no such arrangements had been made with his clients, and that he regarded the question as uncalled for and unprofessional. Mr. Thayer started to say something also. President Jeroloman turned his head away, and Mayor Strong rather sharply called his attention to the fact that Mr. Thayer was addressing him. Mr. Thayer then said that his fee was a modest one, and that even Mr. Jeroloman himself would not feel backward about accepting it.

"Then you do not feel insulted at the question?" asked Mr. Jeroloman.

"By no means," said Mr. Thayer.

Mayor Strong was in favor of reducing the assessment. All the members of the board voted with him except Mr. Jeroloman, who voted "No."

The question of approving the street map of Section 12, annexed district, was laid over, but, in order that the University of New-York may erect buildings on its property without fear of a change in the street grades, a map of that district was approved and filed, under the law.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that it was not probable that another Police Commissioner would be appointed for a month. He did not expect action on Police Commissioner Andrews's propositions yesterday.

"The boys must have time to think it over," he said.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections will not be appointed next week. Whether the Mayor will wait until the bill making two departments out of the present one is disposed of remains to be seen. It is known that the bill practically meets with his approval.

When Controller Fitch asked Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, at the now famous meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Tuesday, how much it would cost to clear the snow from the streets above Forty-second Street, he opened up a field that is already proving fertile in the production of interesting letters. Col. Waring wrote to Controller Fitch Thursday giving his views, and yesterday Controller Fitch wrote to Col. Waring giving him his views. Col. Waring's letter was published yesterday. Here is Controller Fitch's letter:

City of New-York,
Finance Department,
March 1, 1895.

My Dear Col. Waring:

I have read with interest your long letter to me, published in the morning papers, in regard to my remarks at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment day before yesterday.

What I said was not unusual under such circumstances. In this city, whenever any department expends money beyond the amount fixed in the tax levy for any purpose, the Controller always makes objection. That is a habit which was established by the model Controller, Andrew H. Green, and has been faithfully followed ever since. There has been no man in charge of the Finance Department in the last twenty-four years who would have received in silence the statement that in two months five times the usual annual appropriation of money had been spent and the amount of the tax levy of next year increased from 1 to 2 points, or who would not have asked how and where the money had gone.

What ought to concern you is not what I said, but what the Mayor said to you. That clear-headed and sharp-sighted business man told you the truth about your work and its cost, in language much more plain and emphatic than that used by me. Why do you not answer him, instead of addressing your letter to me?

If he had said to me forty-three days after giving an office into my hands, what he said publicly to you, I would write him a letter somewhat shorter than your daily newspaper declaration of your views and purposes. It would contain five words. I am, my dear Colonel, faithfully, your obedient servant,

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

To Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Col. Waring said that he would reply to the letter to-day.

The troublesome Eighth Avenue pavement is again occupying some of the attention of the public officials. The present status of the pavement and its multitudinous repairs is best told by the following communication which Controller Fitch sent to Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield yesterday:

I desire to call your attention to the matter of repairs of the asphalt pavement in Eighth Avenue from Thirteenth to Fifty-ninth Street.

The said pavement was originally laid under two contracts made with the Matt Taylor Paving Company, the one dated May 28, 1890, for the portion of the avenue between the south side of Thirty-fourth Street and the circle at Fifty-ninth Street; the other dated June 30, 1890, for the portion of the avenue between Thirteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets.

Said work was found to be defective as laid by said company, and the moneys which had been retained under their contract were used on orders for repairs given to other companies, until ultimately the entire amount retained was used up, and a further special amount was appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to complete the work of repairs, and vouchers now in this department chargeable to said special appropriation show work done by the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company and the Barber Asphalt Paving Company in patching up from time to time various parts of said pavement.

It further appears that the cost of said work done under said special appropriation has been made chargeable to the said contracts, which, in view of the fact that there are no more moneys due under said contracts, would seem to indicate that it is the intention of your department to hold the bondsmen of said company responsible for the continuing cost of repairs.

If, as it seems, the patching up of the works in question involves the repairs of repairs made by other companies than the original contractors, there may be some question as to the liability of the bondsmen under the original contracts for the patching up of the work done by said other companies.

The question has been suggested whether it would not be more advantageous to the city's interests to let out a contract at public letting for the resurfacing of the avenue between said Thirteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, with a clause requiring maintenance for a period of years, instead of continuing the present method of patching and repatching a very poor pavement, and I respectfully present the suggestion for your consideration, and would be very glad to receive from you an expression of your views concerning the matter of repair of said pavement.

Mr. Brookfield will reply to Mr. Fitch as soon as he investigates the subject.

DOCK COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

Gen. E. C. O'Brien Urged for One of the Commissionerships.

Mayor Strong has as yet given no intimation when he will be ready to give out the names of the men he will appoint to be Dock Commissioners. Meanwhile, there is not much material for the political gossips, as the Mayor has been very close-mouthed. From what has been said by those who profess to be well informed, it would appear that Edward C. O'Brien stands perhaps as good a chance as any one whose name has been mentioned as being one of the appointees.

Mr. O'Brien is a Republican, well known in the upper part of the State, who held the office of Commissioner of Navigation during the Harrison Administration, and discharged his duties in a manner that seems to have given satisfaction. He is at present Commissary General on Gov. Morton's staff.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. O'Brien's appointment has been recommended by business men in this city, who are entirely capable of judging of his fitness and of the qualifications necessary for a Dock Commissioner, and whose relations to the Mayor and to the reform movement are such that they would indorse for so important an office no one who would not guard the city's interest and perform his duties with intelligence and care.

PROTEST OF THE "NEXT LOWEST" BIDDER

Question Raised as to the Contract for the Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A New-Jersey shipbuilding firm has filed a protest against the consideration of the bid of the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore for torpedo boats for the navy. As noted in these dispatches the lowest bid received, recently, for the three ships of this type, was from a Baltimore firm which had had experience in naval construction. The bid was made on Class 2, which is according to bidders' plans.

After the opening of the bids the representative of the Columbia Iron Works stated that the bid should have been made on the class which was according to department plans. This was looked upon by some of the bidders present as an amendment of the bid after the disclosure of rival propositions, and this view is made the basis of the protest from the next lowest bidder, Hugh Ramsay, of Perth Amboy, N. J., who has interested the New-Jersey delegation in his claim.

Senator Smith proposes to do all he can with the Navy Department to have the Columbia bid rejected.

DECISION AS TO MATES IN THE NAVY

The Contention that They Were Warrant Officers Is Overruled.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Court of Claims to-day settled a question of much interest to mates in the navy. The Navy Department people and the accounting officers of the Treasury have been at loggerheads for some time as to the status of these mates. The former insisted they were petty officers, in accordance with the naval regulations. The Controller held that naval regulations did not govern, and that mates were warrant officers. The distinction amounted to admitting or excluding mates from messes.

The Court of Claims has decided that the mate is a petty officer, or an enlisted man, and is entitled to all the privileges of such. The court finds that naval regulations are law on the subject.

Undesirable Immigrants Admitted.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Superintendent Stump has decided to strengthen the force of Immigrant Inspectors at Portland, Me., and to give the Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, Mass., a kind of supervision over the work there. This action is taken because of the recent admission at Portland, Me., of 150 Russian immigrants of a very undesirable class. These immigrants, it is said, would not have been admitted at New-York or Boston.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President to-day appointed Jacob H. Hoffman to be Postmaster at Boonton, N. J. Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following, all of New-York State: W. C. Webster, at Jacquins; C. A. North, at Middlefield; W. G. Wolven, at Noxon; J. W. Tuttle, at Tuttle, and J. W. York, at Venice.

POLICE COURT REFORMS

Dr. Parkhurst Comments on Delay in Legislative Action.

CITIZENS ANGERED BY INDIFFERENCE

Action, He Says, Should Be Taken to Force the Legislature to Give the People What They Demanded.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was asked yesterday to give his views regarding the delay upon the part of the Legislature concerning the bill to reorganize the Board of Police Justices in this city.

The bill was prepared by the Committee of Seventy, and was introduced in the Legislature early in January. Since that time the bill has not been heard of.

It is being held in the committee to which it was referred, while prominent Republicans, from the Governor down, who pose as statesmen, are devoting their time to the subject of party harmony for the purpose of obtaining whatever patronage the bill may create to strengthen their party's hold upon the City of New-York.

The flagrant evils that now exist, and will continue to exist so long as the present Justices are allowed to maintain their positions, are entirely lost sight of by these men in their efforts to secure patronage and place it where it will do the most good. They emulate the historic Flanagan of Texas, and want to know what they are in power for if not to obtain the offices.

Dr. Parkhurst was very earnest when spoken to yesterday in his denunciation of the course that has been pursued with the bill, and said:

"Those persons at Albany, members of the Legislature, who are delaying action on the bill to provide for a thorough reorganization of the Board of Police Justices in this city, with a full knowledge of the iniquities that exist under the present system, are responsible for every act of the Justices whereby the poorer and more unfortunate classes in this city are made to suffer through oppression.

"Many of the members of the Legislature, if not most of them, know the condition of affairs in this city, and they should help to better it. If there were any question as to the character of the men—that is, the greater number of them, for there are some honest, good men among them—who to-day exercise the powers of Police Justices and the methods they adopt, it would be different, but there are not two opinions upon the matter. There cannot be.

"Lexow and O'Connor, and other members of the committee, are thoroughly conversant with what has been and is going on daily in the police courts in this city. They know that a fellow has no chance before a Police Justice unless he has some sort of a 'pull,' or money in his pocket, and so they practically ally themselves with the Justices when they refuse to do their duty in this matter. If there is any one in the Legislature who is ignorant of the terrible condition of affairs here, it is his duty to enlighten himself, and to hasten the bill on its passage.

"They dare not take the responsibility of defeating the bill. They dare not refuse to pass the bill, either by active opposition or through inaction, and return to their constituents to be catechised upon their course, course.

"If Lexow and O'Connor and others had not been here, and did not know of the things that exist there might be some slight excuse for them, but they know all about it. They know more about it than most persons, for it was unearthed under the enlarged power that was given to the committee to trace certain things through their ramifications, and into the Police courts.

"What angers and maddens the constituents of these men and this community is that they show an absolute indifference to the moral feature of the case. They do not allow it to reach their minds, because their minds are solely on patronage, and the effect that patronage and the bill will have on their party.

"A party that has to be saved by such means is not worth saving!

"We who have been drawn close to the Police Justices for the last three years feel very strongly upon this matter. The importance of a change is known to us, and to every one in this city. We have received petitions and letters by hundreds from those who have been taken before Police Justices in relation to the manner in which they have been treated, and the oppressions to which they have been subjected is fully told. These things have caused us to have feelings for them that language cannot adequately express.

"The poor fellows in this city have got to have their rights secured to them as well as the members of the community who never come in contact with the police courts. The men on the east side who live in poverty and squalor showed their interest in the work of reform because of what they expected it to do for them. We told them that we would ameliorate their condition and protect their rights and they believed us.

"They believed that we would secure their rights for them, and, believing this, they cast 10,000 votes for reform and helped us to make it possible, subject only to the action of the Legislature, and we had no reason to suppose that the Legislature would take the position that it has. We pledged ourselves to them to this effect, and every day that goes by without our giving them what we promised is a violation of our pledge.

"Two months of Mayor Strong's term have gone by and nothing has been done to help us keep our promise to the unfortunates. Taking Mayor Strong's term in its entirety, it will be seen that the Senators have stolen 6 per cent. of the result of our victory.

"I do not wonder that Mayor Strong occasionally uses strong language, and should not be surprised if he uses much stronger.

"The idea of these men holding this thing over our heads in their hunt for patronage! They are trying to barter and sell legislation. They are endeavoring to make a market for it in which it can be disposed of at so much a pound.

"The last and most glaring, shamelessly glaring, indication of their desires was shown in Mr. Lauterbach's mission to Mr. Brookfield. They make every consideration secondary to that of patronage and let their fellows lie in moral rot until they can get something in exchange for legislation. Every action is colored with a desire to extend their own patronage. They think of nothing else and apparently they desire nothing else.

"Whether Platt is behind their action or want of action, or not, he must be driven out of party control. His pernicious methods must be overcome and the power that he now wields must be taken from him, so that proper legislation may be obtained.

"Positive action should be taken here to force those men to give the city what the people demanded when they elected Mayor Strong. He was elected on a platform that demanded the changes which we ask that he be empowered to make, and the knowledge that the men who are opposing us have of the matter aggravates the case.

"The action that the Chamber of Commerce took should produce results. It was a grand, an impressive spectacle to see those men in their earnest, determined endeavor to aid their helpless brothers who are unable to help themselves—men who represent all that is best and greatest in the community, men who have made the city what it is. They met and unselfishly demanded that right and justice be done to those who have long suffered from the tyranny of the Police Justices. It was inspiring to see such a gathering.

"There are two or three of the Justices for whom I feel sorry—Justice Taintor, in particular, as we have always found him to be an upright and honest Justice—and I am sorry that the change should injure him; but it will be for the general good and that only must be looked to. The minority will have to yield to the public interest.

"I wish there might be means devised by which the honest, clean Justices could be retained. They have done good work, and it seems hard to make them suffer with the unclean Justices; but, as there seems to be only one way to get rid of the unclean Justices, they will have to go with them."

"Would you advocate having a man who is connected with Tammany Hall appointed to a Justiceship if the bill is passed?" asked the reporter.

"I would have the appointments made on a strictly non-partisan basis. Mayor Strong was elected as a non-partisan by men of all shades of political belief, and I would have the appointments made in the same manner."

CANNOT WAIT ON MR. WOODMAN

President Murray of the Excise Board Says a Stenographer Will Hereafter Take Every Word Uttered.

The friction between Excise Commissioner Woodman and his fellow Commissioners Murray and Harburger, due to the dismissal on Thursday of thirty-five Tammany employes of the department, was, to a certain extent, smoothed over at the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Woodman explained to a reporter for The New-York Times that, so far as the dismissals were concerned, he had no great objection to them; what he did object to was that the dismissals were made at a meeting from which he was absent.

President Murray said it was Mr. Woodman's fault that he was not present.

"Let Mr. Woodman attend the meetings of the board," said President Murray, "and he will not have reason to complain. We can't wait on his movements. In order that there may be no misunderstanding in future a stenographer will be present at our meetings, and every word uttered will be recorded."

When the board met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Woodman asked that Special Inspectors Philip Emrich and Henry W. Steffan be exempted from dismissal. He said their experience made them valuable members of the force, and to dismiss them would cripple the department. Commissioners Murray and Harburger insisted that their duties could be performed just as well by others, and they called Secretary Bishop to state his views on the matter.

Mr. Bishop said he could get men who in two days could fill both places acceptably, and it was voted to adhere to the original resolution.

It was voted to retain four Inspectors who were included in the list of dismissals. They are Edward Coopers, Louis Mand, Patrick Monahan, and William J. Connelly. They produced papers showing they were war veterans, and exempt from dismissal.

Francis De Canio, who is on sick leave, will be given until March 19 to resign.

None of the vacancies was filled yesterday, and all the Commissioners agreed that no appointments would be made before next week.

The board denied the application of Philip Wassung for a saloon license for the building 19 West Twenty-sixth Street, because the place adjoined Trinity Chapel School. The application was opposed by the Trinity Church corporation.

The saloon was formerly owned by Adolph Keuhl. O. B. Booth of 39 West Twenty-sixth Street told the Commissioners that he sent a man into the saloon on a Sunday for a pint of whisky, which was sold to him. As proof of his statement, Mr. Booth produced the flask, from which about one drink was missing. Mr. Booth also charged that the saloon was run as a gambling place.

Mr. Wassung told the board that he had bought the saloon from its former owner, and was now in possession of it. He had paid rent, and it would be a great hardship if he were forced to relinquish it.

The Commissioners considered the matter for several hours, and then decided that the license should not be granted.

WILL OF JOHN COPCUTT

The Petition States that the Estate Is Not Worth More than $150,000.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 1.—The will of John Copcutt has been filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court. It was made May 14, 1892, and in the petition it is said that the estate is not worth more than $150,000.

The will first provides for the payment of all Mr. Copcutt's debts, and then gives to Ann Maria Phelps, sister of his wife, the property 127 Buena Vista Avenue. To his daughter, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Hyde, he gives the use, during life, of the brick house now occupied by her, in Nepperhan Avenue. To his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Medwin Leale, wife of Dr. Charles A. Leale, a house and lot in Hudson Street are left.

All the rest and residue of the estate are given to his wife, Rebecca Copcutt.

Then the testator says that his son, William H. Copcutt, is indebted to him in the sum of $310,327.05 by reason of unfortunate business ventures. He decrees, if his son shall, at the request of the executors, deliver to them a full release and agreement of all claims against the estate, they shall give him a general release of all judgments and other causes of action which the testator may have had against him.

It is stipulated that any of his heirs who may contest the probate of the will shall forfeit all claims against the estate.

He appoints his son, John B. Copcutt, executor, and daughters, Ann E. Hyde, Rebecca M. Leale, and Anna C. Copcutt, executrices of the will.

Actor Rankin to Bring Suit.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1.—McKee Rankin, the actor, whose company is now appearing in a revival of "The Danites" at the Ninth Street Theatre; Miss Beatrice O'Neill, his leading lady; F. P. Johnson, property man, and Barney Fuller, leading man, were arrested Wednesday night, under the Felony act, on the charge of attempting to defraud a hotel, complaint being made by the Centropolis Hotel. The case was dismissed to-day, and the actor at once employed an attorney to bring suit against the hotel company for $12,000 damages.

Rankin says that he will abandon his Western dates and will remain in this city to prosecute the case. Rankin conducted his own defense to-day.

RICHARD O'GORMAN DEAD

The Aged Jurist Passes Away After a Long Illness.

A REVOLUTIONIST IN IRELAND

Also a Warm Supporter of the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution of the United States.

Ex-Judge Richard O'Gorman, the distinguished jurist and orator, who for many years was a prominent figure in Irish Nationalist affairs, and the friend of John Mitchel, John B. Dillon, and Thomas Francis Meagher, died at his home, 416 West Twenty-third Street, at 10 o'clock on Thursday night.

He had for two years been in rather feeble health, not having fully recovered from an attack of the grip. He attended, however, to his law practice, which was extensive. For nearly a month past, Judge O'Gorman had been confined to his room. His condition on Thursday was such as to alarm his family, and the attending physician called in consultation Dr. Joseph D. Bryant and Dr. Peabody. The doctors agreed that there was no hope for their patient. Father Neil N. McKinnon of St. Francis Xavier's Church, in which the Judge had for many years been a pew owner, administered the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. When Judge O'Gorman died, all the members of his family were present at his bedside—Mrs. O'Gorman, Richard O'Gorman, Jr., Edward J. O'Gorman, and his daughters, Mrs. Albert L. David, Mrs. Paul E. Lamarche, and Miss Claire O'Gorman.

Judge O'Gorman was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1821. His father was Richard O'Gorman, a well-to-do wholesale woolen merchant in that city. Young O'Gorman received his early education in the Jesuit School at Clongowes, County Kildare, and later he became a student at Trinity College, Dublin, and pursued the course of studies as far as a Catholic youth could go at that time. He did not take his degree, because it would have been necessary for him to take an oath which was repugnant to his religious faith.

When the Repeal Association was formed in 1840, under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell, the elder O'Gorman became an ardent member of the party, which had for its object the establishment of home rule and the granting of a separate Parliament for Ireland. Young O'Gorman was also a member of the Repeal Association, but he and many of the young men with whom he associated chafed under the conservative methods of O'Connell, and finally they broke away from his leadership and formed a new association, which came to be known as the Young Ireland Party. It was composed of the educated young men among the Nationalists. It was the physical force section of the party. The unfortunate rising of 1848 was the work of the Young Ireland Party, and associated with O'Gorman in the unsuccessful insurrection were John Mitchel, Thomas Davis, Charles Gavan Duffy, Thomas Francis Meagher, and Thomas Devin Reilly. At the collapse of the revolution O'Gorman was proscribed and compelled to flee from his native land. He made his escape to France in a fishing smack from Cork, and later he came to this country in a sailing vessel. Here he was joined by John B. Dillon. They had both been admitted to practice at the Dublin bar, and, when they formed a law partnership in this city, they were introduced to the Supreme Court by Judge Robert Emmet, and were permitted to practice on declaring their intention to become citizens. This law partnership continued until Mr. Dillon returned to Ireland. O'Gorman afterward formed a partnership with John Whalen, now a Tax Commissioner. He served two terms as Corporation Counsel.

Judge O'Gorman ran in 1881 for Judge of the Superior Court in place of Judge Gilbert M. Speir, who, it was asserted, had reached the age for retirement. He was elected, and was sworn in by Justice Donohue of the Supreme Court in December, 1881. His claim to a seat on the bench was contested by William H. Arnoux, who had been appointed by the Governor. The issue was tried before Justice Lawrence and a jury, but a disagreement was the result. Judge O'Gorman afterward withdrew from the contest. He was elected in 1883 as a Judge of the Superior Court, and served until 1890, when he retired on account of age. On his retirement, Judge O'Gorman was honored by a banquet at the Lotos Club. Frank Lawrence presided, and among those who made addresses were Charles A. Dana, Judge James T. Daly, ex-Mayor Hewitt, and Cephas Brainerd.

Judge O'Gorman was a polished orator and was in popular demand for many years as a public speaker. He delivered the oration at the memorial service for Thomas Francis Meagher in Cooper Union in 1859, and he also delivered the oration on the occasion of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore, May 28, 1879.

Judge O'Gorman's patriotism was aroused by the fall of Fort Sumter, and at the great meeting held in Union Square on May 20, 1861, he sounded a clarion call for his fellow countrymen in America to fight for the Union. Judge O'Gorman's speech was in part as follows:

"This is not the time for many words. Speech should be like the crisis—short, sharp, and decisive. What little I have to say will be shortly said. I am an Irishman, and I am proud of it. For twelve years I have lived in the United States, twelve happy years, protected by its laws, under the shadow of its Constitution. When I assumed the rights of citizenship, I assumed, too, the duties of a citizen. When I was invested with the rights which the wise and liberal Constitution of America gave to adopted citizens, I swore that I would support the Constitution, and I will keep my oath.

"This land of mine, as well as of yours, is in great danger. I have been asked what side I would take, and I am here. No greater peril ever assailed any nation. Were all the armies and all the fleets of Europe bound for our shores to invade us, it would not be half so terrible a disaster as that we have to face now. Civil war is before us. We are threatened not with subjugation, but disintegration, utter dissolution.

"The Nation is crumbling beneath our feet, and we are called to save it. Irish-born citizens, will you refuse? This quarrel is none of our making. No matter. I do not look to the past. I do not stop to ask by whose means this disaster was brought about. A time will come when history will hold the men who have caused it to a heavy account. But for us, we live and act in the present. Our duty is to obey, and our duty is to stand by the Constitution and the laws.

"For me, fellow-citizens, as far as one man can speak, I recognize but one duty. I will keep my oath; I will stand as far as in me lies by the Contitution and the laws.

"Abraham Lincoln is not the President of my choice. No matter. He is the President chosen under the Constitution and the laws. The government that sits in Washington is not of my choice, but it is de facto and de jure the Government, and I recognize none other. That flag is my flag, and I recognize none other but one. What other flag could we have? It has been set by the hands of American science over the frozen seas of the north; it is unrolled where, by the banks of the Amazon, the primeval forests weave their tangled hair. All through the infant struggles of the Republic, under its consecrated folds, men poured out their life blood with a liberal joy to save this country. All through the Mexican war it was a sign of glory and of hope.

"Fellow-citizens, all through Europe, where downtrodden men look up and seek for some sign of hope, where do they look but to that flag, the flag of our Union?

"I deprecate this war. I do hope that it will cease, but it is war. That flag must not be allowed to trail in the dust, not though the hand that holds it down is a brother. I have done. All I can say is that, with all the men that honestly go out to fight this fight, my sympathies go with them. I trust it will be fought out in an honorable and chivalrous manner, as becomes men that are fighting to-day with those that may be their friends to-morrow. But if there cannot be peace, if war must be, then for the Constitution and the Union I am, and may God defend the right."

Funeral services will be held in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, to-morrow.

THRASHED JOHN I. DAVENPORT

The ex-Supervisor of Elections' Nephew Struck Him Several Times and Chased Him to the Street.

Ex-Chief Supervisor of Elections, John I. Davenport was thrashed Thursday night by his nephew, Frank B. Lownes, in the apartments of Miss Lucy J. Woodruff, a dressmaker, at 100 West Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. Lownes had boarded with Miss Woodruff. It is asserted that they were engaged to be married, but that Miss Woodruff broke off the engagement because Lownes began to dissipate. She also induced him to leave her house. During her difficulty with him she consulted with Mr. Davenport.

Lownes saw Mr. Davenport and Miss Woodruff walking together in Sixth Avenue, Thursday night, Lownes's brother was with him. They followed Mr. Davenport and the woman to the latter's residence, and were admitted. Lownes struck Mr. Davenport between the eyes and behind the ear, and cut his knuckles on his teeth. Mr. Davenport tried to escape from his infuriated nephew and ran down stairs, followed by Lownes, who continued to strike and kick him all the way to the street. Mr. Davenport's face was covered with blood, and he attracted a good deal of attention as he ran along Sixth Avenue. Lownes and his brother did not pursue Mr. Davenport, as they said they had no desire to inflict too much punishment upon him.

Explanatory statements were made yesterday by Mr. Davenport and his nephew.

"Frank B. Lownes is a nephew of mine by marriage," said Mr. Davenport. "He has for some years had a room in Miss Woodruff's flat. I have known her slightly for almost six years, but until a month ago never met her more than twice, and then only in a professional way.

"Miss Woodruff called upon me two or three weeks ago and asked me to induce Mr. Lownes to leave her place, because his habits annoyed her. I called upon him and he promised to act in accordance with Miss Woodruff's request. He gave me his word he would do so, and that he would never go near her. He did move, but he broke his word, for the same day he visited her, and has persisted in visiting her ever since.

"During my entire acquaintance with Miss Woodruff I have never called upon her but five times, including Thursday night's visit, and always with the full knowledge of Mr. Lownes. My visit Thursday night was made at his request to ask Miss Woodruff to return to him some articles which she still held. I was greatly surprised, therefore, when Mr. Lownes and his brother suddenly appeared and attacked me. I tried to pacify Lownes, but finding persuasion useless, I did the best I could to defend myself. My worst injury was to my nose."

Mr. Lownes's statement was that he assaulted his uncle because he was paying too much attention to Miss Woodruff.

Miss Woodruff refused to talk about the affair.

"Mr. Davenport is my counsel," she said, "see him."

REGENTS ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION

Mismanagement and Extravagance Alleged in the Affairs of the Oklahoma Agricultural College.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 1.—The legislative committee sent to investigate the Territorial Agricultural College reported this morning. The report charges corruption and mismanagement in the affairs of the college from its foundation, salaries of $1,200 and $1,500 being paid to political favorites who did absolutely nothing; members of the Board of Regents voting each other large amounts for purely imaginary services; thousands of dollars squandered for supplies never unpacked, and that might never be needed, &c.

Instances are cited where horses were bought for treble their value, the Regents themselves charging more than was paid for the horses for their services as purchasing agents, and scores of other transactions of a similar nature are alleged.

The institution has cost nearly $40,000 a year, while the attendance of scholars has been small, there never having been over a dozen students present outside of Payne County.

ALL ALIVE WHEN THE FEAST WAS OVER

Cornell Sophomores Let the Freshmen Enjoy Themselves This Year.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 1.—A majority of the men in the class of '98 assembled to-night for the regular freshmen dinner. The freshmen have always attempted to hold their banquets in secret, and the sophomores have as regularly endeavored to break them up, sometimes abducting the toastmaster or speakers. These attempts culminated in a tragedy last year, when, in trying to "smoke out" the freshmen with chlorine gas, a colored cook was killed.

Immediately after this event it was decided that there should be no more attempts at secrecy on the part of the freshmen, or any interference by the sophomores. Accordingly the dinner to-night was a perfectly quiet and gentlemanly affair. There has been no trouble of any kind between the under classes this year, which may indicate that the last trace of "mobbing," or "hazing" has disappeared from Cornell.

The speakers at the banquet to-night were: Toastmaster, H. M. Smith; President Wesley Steele, Sage College; A. Hamilton Cooke, J. C. Inslee, H. W. Barker, C. K. Conard, W. Brown, C. F. Wyckoff, and K. A. Aulter, Jr.

Tuczkewitz Sentenced to Death.

Tuefil Tuczkewitz, the Russian Pole, was yesterday sentenced to death in the week beginning Monday, April 22, for the murder of Adolph Balensiefer on Jan. 8 last.

The execution is to take place at Sing Sing, but as a notice of appeal was filed at once the sentence becomes inoperative under the law until the Court of Appeals shall have reviewed the case.

The prisoner was as cool and indifferent when sentence was pronounced as he was when the jury brought in the verdict of guilty. He repeated the declaration that he preferred death to life imprisonment, and as he was led out of the courtroom, handcuffed, he smiled and nodded in the most nonchalant manner to an acquaintance.

Lived to be 101 Years Old.

SALEM, Mass., March 1.—Mrs. Charlotte Bell died at the almshouse to-day at the age of 101. She became an inmate of the house a year ago. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland.

TRIED IN VAIN TO SAVE

The Steamship Longhirst Forced to Abandon the Ancyra.

DAMAGED BY THE HELPLESS BARK

Coal Gave Out and the Succoring Craft Made for Bermuda—Returning, Could Not Find the Ancyra.

The British steamship Longhirst, whose misadventures were briefly told when she put into Bermuda Feb. 23, after having been forced to abandon a distressed vessel during the height of a furious gale, yesterday reached this port, for which she had sailed from Antwerp Jan. 22.

According to Capt. Anderson, the voyage, which had been protracted to an extraordinary length, was crowded full with the sort of incidents which seafaring folk have been encountering of late.

Capt. Anderson says that after clearing Antwerp the vessel met a series of high gales, and as they all came from the direction in which his vessel was trying to go, the result was that the progress of the Longhirst was much impeded. Slowly she battled her way against the wall-like cliffs which rolled from the westward, occasionally burying her bows in a storm of spray, but sustaining no great damage.

The stormy journeying continued until Jan. 31, when it became something more exciting. That night the ship found her way into a hurricane. Waves dashed ceaselessly over her decks, and one monster sea, which was hurled against the starboard bow, crushed in the forecastle plating and carried away the bulwarks for twenty feet abaft that structure.

The storm lasted until Feb. 2, and then moderated to a gale that finally blew itself out, but the angry seas had hardly doffed their fighting caps of white before another storm arose. Shortly after the wind had begun to whistle its old tune through the rigging the bark Ancyra of Liverpool, flying signals of distress, was sighted. The locality is noted in the Longhirst's log as latitude 32.26°, longitude 63.30°. The time is given as Feb. 17, 10:17 A. M.

The Longhirst altered her course and ranged near the distressed vessel. It was seen that nearly all of her sails had been rent, and by signal it was learned that her store of provisions had run short, and that she was generally in a bad way, and wanted to be towed somewhere. The steamship lay by until noon, when the weather moderated, and an effort was made to get a tow line on board the bark. In the process of doing so the Ancyra rose on the back of a long swell, and, surging heavily forward, ran her jibboom through the poop railing of the steamship, demolishing railing, stanchions, and flagstaff, and doing much injury to the stern of the vessel, as well as to her own head gear.

The Longhirst steamed clear of her helpless and dangerous neighbor, and made another effort to get a towline fast, but with no better success. The steamship's long battle against adverse gales had well-nigh exhausted her coal supply, and Capt. Anderson reluctantly saw that he would be forced to abandon the helpless bark. Before doing so he had a lifeboat lowered, filled with provisions, and, in charge of the first mate and four seamen, dispatched it to the Ancyra. A heavy sea was running, and the work of the good Samaritans was made difficult and dangerous by that reason. It was finally accomplished, however, and, leaving a cheering message to the imperiled crew of the bark, telling them that the Longhirst would return to the rescue as soon as coaled, the lifeboat's crew put back to the steamship.

It had taken nearly two hours to transfer the provisions to the bark, and the sky had clouded again and an ugly seal was running when the return trip was begun. The boat was dashed against the side of the vessel by a wave, and had her planking crushed in. The falls were hooked on, and the boat hoisted clear just as she had begun to fill.

Dipping her flag as a farewell admonition to keep up courage, the Longhirst swung her bow toward Bermuda and steamed away. She arrived there the following day, and had only six tons of coal left in her bunkers when the anchor was let go.

Eighty tons of coal and a new towing line were placed on board, and on Feb. 19 the vessel sailed in search of the Ancyra. She cruised 120 miles to the eastward and then headed to the southward, but found no trace of the distressed vessel. Then the weather set in thick, a pouring rainstorm made a further search with the vessel's limited coal supply a rather hopeless undertaking, and the Longhirst was headed back for Bermuda. Upon arrival there, Capt. Anderson reported the locality where he had last seen the Ancyra, and, after the vessel had been coaled, sailed for this port.

The Ancyra is a vessel of 2,198 tons burden and is commanded by Capt. Frost. Liverpool is her hailing port. She sailed from Manila Aug. 25, bound for Boston. Before the great storm which created so much havoc afloat, the Ancyra was within one day's sail of Boston. She was blown off the coast, and during the hurricane lost two complete sets of sail. When sighted by the Longhirst, she had only two days' provisions on board. A message from Bermuda says that tugs have gone to her assistance. It is not thought that she can reach port without the aid of some steam vessel, as she has not sufficient canvas left to give her steerage way.

The schooner Bianca of Windsor, N. S., on a voyage of thirty-seven days' duration from Macoris, with a cargo of sugar for Bartram Brothers, arrived at Quarantine Thursday night. Capt. Lambert reports that on Feb. 7 the Bianca was fifty miles off Cape Hatteras when a gale from the north drove the little vessel seaward for three days. In spite of every effort, seventy-five miles leeway was made each day.

Gale followed gale from the northwest until the Bianca was driven to latitude 37°, longitude 68°. Sail after sail was lost. The enormous seas

SIX HUNDRED CALLED OUT

Aggressive Action by the Board of Walking Delegates.

AS GEORGE F. SEWARD REGARDS IT

He Will Submit an Arbitration Proposition to the Contractors—Unions, as a Rule, Are Willing to Arbitrate.

The Board of Walking Delegates began an aggressive policy yesterday in the cause of the electrical workers, who have gone out on strike. Six hundred men, allied with the various building trades, were called out during the forenoon.

They were at work on the Yerkes Building, Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue; the Astor Mansion, Sixty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the Hotel Savoy annex, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The Board of Walking Delegates maintains reticence concerning its doings. It was reported, however, that it had been decided to call more men out to-day.

C. W. Hoadley of the Electrical Workers' Union and Thomas Keating, a walking delegate conferred with Vice President Bowker of the Edison Illuminating Company yesterday. Mr. Bowker was seen after the conference. All that he would say as to what had happened was that a proposition had been made by Hoadley and Keating, on behalf of the strikers, which, if adopted by the Electrical Contractors' Association, would put an end to all the trouble. Just what the proposition was Mr. Bowker would not state. He said, however, that it would be submitted to the Contractors' Association.

George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, had an interview yesterday with representatives of the Board of Walking Delegates to ascertain the position of the delegates regarding the strike among the workment on the Fidelity and Casualty Building.

Mr. Seward stated to the delegates that the strike on the Fidelity and Casualty Building seemed to be unnecessary and unjustifiable for the reason that no electrical workmen were at work at the time when the strike was ordered.

The delegates expressed readiness to submit all questions between the electrical contractors and the electrical workmen to arbitration.

Mr. Seward consented, in view of the evidently sincere desire of the delegates to get the whole matter settled, to present this proposition to the contractors. No proposition was made by the delegates that he should act as one of the arbitrators, and had it been he would have declined for the reason that he has an interest in the question, which would make it unbecoming for him to serve in such a way.

Mr. Seward then presented to a leading member of the Contractors' Committee the fact that the workmen were willing to arbitrate, and expressed the hope that the contractors would be willing to meet their workmen in the matter. Whether they will do so or not he does not know. Nor does he feel that he is in any position to criticise their course if they should refuse to do so. At the same time, Mr. Seward feels very confident that if both sides could free themselves entirely of all feeling in the matter, and could discuss it with a sincere disposition to adjust difficulties, a satisfactory conclusion could be reached very promptly.

It seems to him a case in which misunderstandings and misconceptions have led to the present situation. The delegates who came to him were in a reasonable frame of mind, and were apparently ready to accept suggestions given in a friendly spirit.

The general situation so far as the sympathetic strike in other trades is concerned, is complicated by the fact that the case is known among the other workers only as presented by the electrical workers.

The workers in other branches seem, so far as Mr. Seward can judge, to deplore the present strike, but consider it a matter of honor and duty to stand up for the defense of the electrical workers against what is considered abuse on the part of their employers.

While this may not be a good reason why the electrical contractors should come to terms with their men, it causes a serious aggravation of the situation. The total number of electrical workers affected is only about six or eight hundred. The total number of workers in other departments affected who are already on strike may be ten times that number and may soon be very seriously increased.

Under these circumstances it seems to Mr. Seward that the electrical contractors ought to take all reasonable means to settle their troubles with their men.

Trades unions tend, in Mr. Seward's judgment, to become more conservative as they grow older.

"In some directions," he said, "trades unions produce results which, rightly considered, are beneficial to employers and to the public at large. At any rate they have come to stay and form a factor which cannot be disregarded.

"As a rule the unions are willing to arbitrate their differences with employers. There are times, of course, when an employer cannot afford to arbitrate these questions, that is to say, cannot afford to run the risk that the award would be against him.

"It may be, however, that employers are too sensitive on this score. If an arbitration board is properly constituted, it should be able to take cognizance of the whole situation, and to give a right judgment. Employers rather than put whole communities to inconvenience and possible danger ought to hesitate before they refuse to arbitrate.

"Men in employment in the lower walks of life may very well be pardoned if they are unable to understand at any given moment the difficulties of their employers. They may very well be pardoned if sometimes they go to undue extremes in order to seek a betterment of their condition.

"It is of the very essence of competitive trade that there should be a constant effort to keep wages down to the lowest possible limit. The workman sees no prospect of improvement excepting by combination. If their combinations result in extreme demands, and if their unions fall into the hands of indiscreet men it is the part of employers to recognize that these things come about very naturally and can best be combated in the long run by a friendly and conciliatory disposition.

"Employers, themselves, are not always free from resentment at what they consider the wrong courses of their employes. They ought not to be surprised when resentment on the part of employes at what they consider wrong courses on the part of employers carries them beyond the limit of reason into that of passion.

"The most serious difficulties to-day arise from the tendency of trades unions to combine together. A union which reserves its action for the affairs of its own brotherhood is generally managed conservatively. It is when delegates of different unions, often the more violent men, come together with power to control their respective unions, that things are carried to an extreme.

"A tendency has shown itself from time to time in this country to make such federations of labor unions. These federations, however, do not, as a rule, last long, the unions finding themselves carried into difficulties by the federations, and becoming more disposed thereafter to handle their own affairs for themselves.

"In the present instance, if the electrical employers would arbitrate their difficulties with the electrical workers, and the decision of the arbitrators should be against the electrical workers, the men of the other unions would enforce upon the electrical workers observance of the award. They would feel themselves absolved from any duty to make any further fight for the electrical workers, and the latter would be forced by this fact to accept and observe the award."

GRAUER GETS THIRTY YEARS

MRS. LIEBERMANN SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS AND THREE MONTHS.

Excitement in Court When the Firebugs Were Sentenced—The Woman Swoons—Grauer Unmoved.

Sentences were imposed yesterday upon two convicted firebugs by Judge Martine, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions.

Max H. Grauer, the insurance adjuster who was found guilty of arson in having conspired to burn the building 178 Canal Street on Oct. 28 last, was sentenced to hard labor in Sing Sing for thirty years, and Mrs. Ida Liebermann, who was convicted of being concerned in firing 521 East Twelfth Street on Dec. 18, 1893, was sentenced to prison for six years and three months.

Mrs. Liebermann was first sentenced. The courtroom was crowded with persons who have attended the trials of the firebugs. When Mrs. Liebermann and Max H. Grauer were ordered from the prison pen, the woman cried bitterly, but Grauer maintained an air of stolid indifference. Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," tried to comfort Mrs. Liebermann.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Mrs. Liebermann, moved for a new trial. Judge Martine promptly denied the motion, and then Lawyer Levy made a plea for clemency, urging as a reason why it should be extended that she was a mother.

Judge Martine replied that he did not regard Mrs. Liebermann as a mother, but as a person who had wilfully violated the law and deserved punishment.

"The defendant," said the Judge, "is a criminal, not a mother. The evidence was perfectly satisfactory. That she planned and perpetrated a terrible crime I am confident. While there is no specific proof that she was implicated in the first fire the circumstances are nevertheless against her. There is no cause for clemency. I think that I will be both fair and just by sentencing the prisoner to six years and three months at Auburn."

Mrs. Liebermann stood during Judge Martine's remarks. When the sentence was pronounced her face turned ashen, she swayed for a moment, and then throwing both hands in the air she dropped in a swoon into Mrs. Foster's arms. Several court attendants ran to her and carried her to an ante-room, where she was revived. She was then taken back to the Tombs.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the courtroom during this scene. Grauer, however, remained perfectly cool. He was called to the bar as soon as order was restored.

Fred House, counsel for Grauer, made a motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment, but Judge Martine refused both. Lawyer House then asked the Judge to be merciful to his client.

"Grauer," said Judge Martine sternly, "needed the best of counsel. His case was a desperate one. There was no defense for him to make."

Judge Martine then addressed himself directly to the prisoner.

"You," he said, "had a regular organization. Hundreds of lives were endangered by your acts. You were utterly disregardful of human life. You did it all for money—mere money. You were the real cause of these fires, and there is nothing to entitle you to clemency. You are no better than an Anarchist. They throw the bomb; you apply the torch. Death would not be too severe a penalty for you. One of your creatures got twenty-five years, and you are worse than all of them. I will, however, take into consideration the fact that you did not perjure yourself and also that the fire was set early in the evening. I will sentence you to thirty years at hard labor in Sing Sing."

Grauer did not wince when he heard his doom, but quietly turned about and was led from the room. His seventeen-year-old daughter Annie met him in the corridor, and, upon being told of her father's sentence, fell unconscious to the floor. She was carried into a room, while Grauer was hurried away to his cell. There his daughter was afterward permitted to see him.

Grauer is forty-three years old, so that his sentence is practically equivalent to life imprisonment.

Mrs. Liebermann and Grauer will be taken to prison to-day or Monday. Mrs. Liebermann's children will probably be placed in a charitable institution.

SOLD DIRECTLY TO MANUFACTURERS

Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers Pleased with Their First Auction.

Growers of cigar leaf tobacco in New-England have organized a co-operative association known as the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers' Exchange, for the purpose of direst sales of tobacco from the grower to the manufacturer. Farmers in the Connecticut Valley were much discouraged this year when the middlemen in the tobacco trade offered them only 5 to 6 cents a pound for crops which cost, according to the farmers, 12 cents a pound to grow. They decided to try a system of direct sales, resolved, they say, that if it did not pay they would plant no more tobacco.

The Exchange was organized with J. E. Fuller of Windsor, Conn., President, and C. B. Phelps of East Granby, Conn., and G. G. Fiske of Agawam, Mass., Vice Presidents. Salesrooms were hired at 84 and 86 Pearl Street, where the first public auction sale was held Tuesday. About 100 farmers came to the city to see how the sale resulted. They had sent to the rooms 278 cases of tobacco for wrappers, fillers, and binders. Manufacturers were well represented. They bid so well for the goods that the sale yielded about $7,000. Some of the tobacco brought as high as 20 cents a pound. Its average price exceeded 13 cents a pound. The farmers felt encouraged with the beginning of their venture.

Official Vote of Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Times.

After several days of very hard work, the official count of the vote cast for the various candidates for municipal offices has been finished. Judges Biddle, Gordon, and Sulzberger, sitting as an Election Court, and the staff of clerks, deputies, and other assistants worked steadily for four and one-half days, until they made up the totals. The count shows that all the candidates, from Mayor down, ran remarkably close together, with the single exception of the Republican candidate for Receiver of Taxes, who fell nearly 7,000 behind the head of the ticket.

Taking the first names on the magisterial tickets as representative, the total vote for the various candidates was:

Mayor—Warwick, Republican, 138,122; Pattison, Democrat, 76,803; Habecker, Prohibitionist, 1,106; Aiman, People's, 213; Warwick's plurality, 61,319.

Receiver of Taxes—Roney, Republican, 131,881; Bonnaffon, Democrat, 70,625; Bean, Prohibition, 1,117. Roney's plurality, 52,256.

Magistrate—Harrison, Republican, 138,318; Eisenbrown, Democrat, 68,998; Dickerson, Prohibition, 1,490; Davis, People's, 313. Harrison's plurality, 70,220.

IS COMPLETING ITS WORK

The National Women's Council Discusses Many Topics.

PHYSICAL FORCE IN GOVERNMENT

The Work of the Universal Peace Union—Mrs. Grannis Tells of Recent Movements by Women of New-York.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The last day except one of the triennial meeting of the National Council of Women opened this morning with the presentation of a memorial by the American Proportional Representation League by Carrie Lane Chapman Cott, submitting resolutions in favor of proportional representation.

"Is Physical Force the Basis of Government?" was the first topic for consideration by the council. It was to have been opened by the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, but she had a bad cold, and the Rev. Ida C. Hultin of Illinois took her place, and made one of her most forceful addresses. Physical force, Miss Hultin contended, was not represented merely through force of arms, but through money, corruption, and impurity. And she appealed for a betterment of things through a careful scrutiny of the lives, the motives—of everything pertaining to candidates for office.

The applause when Miss Hultin concluded was continued for some time. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake of New-York was down on the programme to open the debate on the subject, but she was not present, and Mrs. Francis E. W. Harper of Pennsylvania, a colored woman, took her place. She ridiculed those people who cried "negro supremacy," and mentioned the refusal of some of her race in Chicago recently to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty." "I do not agree with them in the reason for that refusal," said Mrs. Harper. "Your people are my people; your God my God." [Loud applause.]

In continuing the discussion, Minnie J. Snow of Utah maintained that the Government of Utah, as established by the Mormons, represented practically nothing of physical force, being based on principles of morality and justice, but now, through restrictions imposed by the new condition of affairs, this state of things had changed.

At this point the pleasantest incident of the morning occurred when Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, Chairman of the Press Committee, was called to the platform by President Sewall and publicly thanked for her services in assisting the press in letting the country know what the council was doing. Mrs. Upton was introduced by Miss Susan B. Anthony as "one of my girls," and made a neat little speech which was cordially received.

Mrs. Sewall also announced that a delegate from the National League of Catholic Women had arrived in Washington, but was ill. Mrs. Sewall took advantage of this announcement to say that Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, were represented in the council.

After Miss Clara Barton had been presented to the audience to speak a few words, and had received the ovation which is always accorded her on public occasions, the discussion of the subject of the morning was resumed and brief remarks were made by Mrs. Dietrick of Springfield, Mass., who said that even among savages and brutes physical force was not the basis of government, and Miss Blackwell, a daughter of Lucy Stone. Miss Blackwell told her audience that some years ago, forty members of Congress were asked to give their opinion of woman suffrage, and Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky answered that he was opposed to woman suffrage because it would affect the present relations between husband and wife. [Great laughter and loud applause.]

The afternoon session was devoted to explanations of the scope of the work of the Universal Peace Union, by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Maine; of the National Association of Women Stenographers, by Miss Netta G. McLaughlin of Illinois; of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis of New-York, and of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, by Miss Susan B. Anthony of New-York.

The recent crusade of Mrs. Grannis in New-York made her and her paper objects of special interest. Referring to the law now pending in the New-York Legislature to make adultery a felony, Mrs. Grannis said that its effect would be "decidedly beneficial in preventing reckless husbands from boasting of their illicit relations and shamelessly offering these proofs to their wives as a cause for divorce." The league, she said, had obtained a charter to establish an industrial home, which would be situated at 5 East Twelfth Street, New-York City. One of its members, an earnest business woman with very little money, good record, and a very large mortgage, had purchased quite a valuable piece of property in New-York City for this purpose. The home will give temporary relief; it will extend transient hospitality to the wayfarer in need, whether male or female, whether young or old, ignorant or cultured. An applicant may be admitted to the benefits of the home on proof, or even appearance, that she or he is truly needy and worthy of help. The only reason why such persons connot be admitted shall be, in every case, that each bed is occupied or that the larder and treasury are empty. Speaking for the league, Mrs. Grannis said:

We commend the stanch and noble declarations of many members of the medical profession who teach a single standard of purity, while we denounce the fatal results of perverted judgment on the part of other medical men, practitioners in many of our influential families, who teach that, while physiological laws remain as they have existed from the beginning, and will continue to the end, the same standard cannot be required of men which is obligatory upon women.

The paper of Mrs. Bailey, who is a Quakeress, was also very interesting. The Peace Union, she said, opposed standing armies and battle ships, protested against military schools and military drill for boys, and advocated turning the standing armies into producers of wealth, converting battle ships into merchantmen, forts into asylums. Drill the boys and girls in fire brigades, said Mrs. Bailey; in life-saving corps, manual labor clans, and gymnasiums.

Kings County Reapportionment.

The special committees of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and the Kings County Board of Supervisors on Apportionment of Assembly districts have been appointed They must report so that the two boards can make the apportionment on the second Tuesday of June.

The Aldermanic committee is as follows: Leich, Twenty-third Ward; Clark, Twenty-sixth; Haubert, Twenty-seventh; Jahn, Third; Colson, Twenty-first; Cohn, Sixteenth, and McGarry, Tenth.

The Supervisors have appointed Ackerman, Twenty-third Ward; Lniiken, Twenty-first; Reeves, Seventh; Boyd, Twenty-eighth; Gretsinger, Twentieth; Williams, Fifteenth, and Donahue, Tenth.

There are eighteen Assembly districts, but under the new apportionment there will be twenty-one districts. There are two Democrats on the combined committee.

MAY NOW LOSE LAWYER HOLDEN

LETTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO MRS. HETTY GREEN.

The Texas Lawyer, According to the Note, Withdraws from Her Case—Another Postponement.

Mrs. Hetty Green appeared again yesterday before Referee Henry H. Anderson and secured another adjournment in the action brought against her by Henry A. Barling, sole surviving executor of the will of her father, Edward Mott Robinson, to compel her to accept his final accounting.

Mrs. Green was the first of the persons interested to put in appearance yesterday. She was well dressed, and wore diamond earrings. Her daughter, Miss Alvira Green, was with her. Lawyer John Holden of counsel for Mrs. Green, made a motion for an adjornment for three weeks, upon the ground that Charles Ogden, the Texas lawyer, recently employed by Mrs. Green, was engaged before the Supreme Court of Texas, and could not be present.

Lawyer J. Evarts Tracy, counsel for Mr. Barling, opposed the motion, saying that there had been too many adjournments already in the case. He said that Mrs. Green's lawyer secured an order to examine the books at Mr. Barling's office, and that no one had been there."

"No use lying," said Mrs. Green.

"Yes," said Lawyer Holden, "I did go to the office to see the books, and Mr. Barling showed them to me."

"All, except the old books," exclaimed Mrs. Green, "he ought to be made to find his old books," she added.

Without noticing his client's remarks Lawyer Holden continued, "I saw them all except the Emanuel Irons account. Mr. Barling refused to let me see that without his lawyer's permission. I saw Mr. Tracy, and he said that he would have to think the matter over. Yesterday he gave me the permission to see the account, but I have not yet had time to do so."

"Yes, and it cost us $400 to get that permission," broke in Mrs. Green.

"Now, Mrs. Green," said Referee Anderson, "I do not like to speak to a lady of your age in this way."

"Oh," exclaimed Mrs. Green, "you needn't mind me. I know I am in my second childhood, but you can't muzzle—"

Here Referee Anderson said, "Mrs. Green you must not talk, I will keep order, and you have lawyers to talk for you."

Mrs. Green was quiet until Lawyer Tracy said: "I do not think the proceedings of our courts should be obliged to suit the engagments of a lawyer in Texas. I have always tried to be accommodating and—"

"Oh, no one thinks so but you," exclaimed Mrs. Green.

After being assured by Lawyer Holden that Mrs. Green would not ask for another adjournment, the hearing was adjourned to March 22. It was finally agreed that with four continuous hearings the case would be closed so far as Mrs. Green was concerned.

At the conclusion of the session a young man, who was with Mrs. Green, handed the reporters written copies of a letter which he said was written by lawyer Ogden to Mrs. Green.

When asked whether the letter had been received by her, Mrs. Green said that it was no one's business, that the letter was private, and that she did not know where the copies came from. The letter, or rather, the copy, announces that Lawyer Ogden had withdrawn from the case. It is as follows:

Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, 270 Broadway, New-York City.

Dear Madame: I very much regret to advise you that my business demands my immediate return to Texas, and it is therefore not possible for me to return to New-York for the purpose of continuing the examination before Referee Anderson.

If it were possible to take up this matter and continue the hearing from day to day until he was punished it might be possible for me to arrange my business so as to permit my being with you, but it must be very evident to you that there is absolutely no probability of having the hearing so conducted. With the hearing in one place and the books in another, with the constant refusal of Barling to answer questions on the plea that he does not remember, and must look at the books, (which really means that he wants time to consult his attorney before answering,) with the constant prompting of the witness by Mr. Tracy, with the very evident partiality of Mr. Anderson, and his manifest prejudice against you, it strikes me as a proceeding conducted for the purpose of concealing the truth rather than a judicial proceeding intended for the purpose of forcing, if necessary, the full disclosure of the facts.

Such a proceeding must be in the future, as it has been in the past, productive of many delays, and especially is that true, when, under the practice prevailing in such matters in your city, Mr. Anderson is not expected to give his time to this matter except when he has nothing else to do.

It is impossible for me to leave my business in Texas long enough to follow this case through the useless and inexcusable delays, and I therefore deeply regret to say that it will be needful that you let some other attorney take my place.

I very much regret that I cannot remain with you in the case to its conclusion, both because our relations have been so exceedingly pleasant, and because the facts already disclose a most shameful state of affairs in the administration of the estate, facts which, if made known to any honest jury, will invoke the most severe condemnation of every one connected with the administration of the estate or in any manner responsible for it.

These pending accounts, which are the product of the combined genius of Barling and Richmond and their eminent attorneys, aided by an expert accountant, appear to be propounded upon the theory that an apparent frankness is the best method of concealment, and this idea seems to run through the entire record.

And in reading the report of the former hearing I notice that whenever a salient point is touched upon, the executor demands time to consult, examine, &c. It has taken a quarter of a century to render the account, and it seems that it will be a considerable time before it is settled, so that I am forced, very reluctantly, to let some one with more patience than I have, follow it to a conclusion. Very truly,

CHARLES W. OGDEN.

All that Mrs. Green would say upon close questioning was that she had paid Ogden $3,500, and was certain that he would come back.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 63s 9d; prime mess dull at 53s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 52s 6d; do, medium, dull at 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 29s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 30s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 28s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 28s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 26s. Cheese—American finest white steady at 48s; American finest colored firm at 49s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 3d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 33s 3d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 8d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 3d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 1¼d; March steady at 4s 1d; April steady at 4s 1½d; May steady at 4s 1¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 @£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, March delivery, 2 59-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 2 59-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 2 60-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 2 61-64d@2 62-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 2 63-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3d@3 1-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 1-64d @3 2-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 2-64d@3 3-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 4-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 5-64d@3 6-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 6-64d@3 7-64d, buyers.

LONDON, March 1—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@8s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—March, 9s 2¼d; August, 9s 7½d. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 25s per cwt; Ceylon, 23s. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 38s per quarter; February shipment, via Cape, 35s 3d. Linseed cake, £5 per ton for Western. Sperm oil, £35 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4d; Nutmegs, 110 to a pound, 1s 7d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 21s 6d@21s 9d per cwt; mutton, 22s 6d@24s 6d. Spirits of petroleum, 6½d per gallon.

HAVANA, March 1.—There is a speculative demand for sugar and prices are higher. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 9 premium; on London, 181½ premium.

THE MEN'S HELP SOCIETY

The New Protestant Episcopal Organization Growing.

An association called the Men's Help Society has just been started in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country. It originated in the Church of England several years ago, and has been doing successful work since its inception on lines similar to those of St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

The first chapter or branch of the society was organized in St. John's Church, in Boonton, N. J., by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Percy T. Fenn, who was also appointed the first Diocesan Secretary of the society in the United States. This branch has been eminently successful, both numerically and financially. It boasts of twenty-three members.

Through the efforts of Dr. Fenn, the society is spreading all over the country and in Canada. Sixteen Diocesan Secretaries have already been appointed to establish the society in their respective dioceses.

While the Episcopal Church has always had several good societies for women and girls, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has seemed to be the only society that could reach the men.

The Men's Help Society, by reason of its adaptability and comprehensiveness, will, therefore, it is thought, prove itself a valuable auxiliary to the Brotherhood.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, threatening weather, with rain or snow, winds shifting to northerly, colder, with a cold wave.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, rain or snow, much colder, with a cold wave, winds shifting to northerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, rain, followed by clearing, and much colder weather, cold wave, fair and colder Sunday, temperature will fall to about freezing by Sunday morning, northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, rain Saturday, fair Sunday, much colder, winds shifting to northerly, cold wave in the interior. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by clearing weather, southerly, shifting to brisk northwest winds, much colder Saturday night. ALABAMA, showers in the morning, followed by much colder, fair weather, colder and fair Sunday morning, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain in the morning, followed by fair weather, much colder, north winds, fair Sunday. MISSISSIPPI, clearing and generally fair weather, north winds, colder in southern portion. TENNESSEE, fair, preceded by showers in the morning in eastern portion, colder in eastern portion, no change in temperature in western portion, north winds. KENTUCKY, fair, slightly colder, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by light snow in the morning, west winds, slightly colder. LOUISIANA, fair Saturday and Sunday, colder in southeast portion, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair and continued cold, north winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair weather, winds shifting to west, slightly warmer Saturday evening. ARKANSAS, fair, north winds, stationary temperature followed by warmer and fair Sunday.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light snow in the morning, followed by fair, continued cold, northwest winds. OHIO, light local snows, followed by fair weather, continued cold, north winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, west winds, slowly rising temperature in north portions. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, west winds, slowly rising temperature Sunday morning. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, not so cold, west winds. WISCONSIN, fair, west winds, and slowly rising temperature. IOWA, fair, west winds, and slowly rising temperature. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southwest winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to westerly. COLORADO, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MISSOURI, fair weather, west winds, slightly warmer. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southwest winds, and warmer. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, except local snows in extreme northeast portion, warmer in eastern portion. MONTANA, fair, southwest winds, warmer.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf from Corpus Christi to Pensacola. The barometer has risen rapidly over the central valleys and lake region, attended by a cold wave. It has fallen rapidly in the extreme northwest, and slowly in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. A secondary disturbance is now central over Alabama, but the barometer is lowest in the lower St. Lawrence Valley. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast, and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations. It is from 20° to 30° colder in the central valleys and the lake regions. Rain has prevailed in the Gulf States, in Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and snow over the lake region. The weather is fair to the west of the Mississippi.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; or wait on a lady. 522 West 52d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call two days at 228 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; private family; best city reference. Competent, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION OR TEACHER'S position wanted by a young lady graduated from a first-class seminary, in which she has had nine years' experience as a teacher; the best of references given. N. A. C., Box 160 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; boning and larding; exquisite entrées; delicious desserts; take full charge; serves dinners; highest references. Tilly, 162 East 23d St.; three days.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good plain cook, washing and ironing in small American family; best reference; no cards. 1,323 3d Av., near 76th St.; first bell.

COOK.—By young woman as thoroughly competent family cook; steady place and wages $20; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring Plane's bell.

COOK.—By first-class competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By first-class competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 114 East 41st St., Reilly's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; no objection to country; best reference. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; private family; best city reference; wages, $30. M. C., 10th Av., corner 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and assist with plain washing; best references. H. B., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; small first-class American family; best city references. 353 West 43d St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; understands all kinds fine entrees and pastry; fine private house; $25. 315 East 74th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family; willing to assist with washing. Call early, 170 West 97th St.; ring Cummiskey's bell.

COOK.—By a refined young North German Protestant as good, competent cook; city references. N., 320 West 49th St., second floor.

COOK.—Competent; excellent reference from last place; understands soups, fish, meats, game. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; no objection to the country; best reference. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murry's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family. 1,206 2d Av.; ring Freanor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; first-class city references. 1 West 36th St.; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress, to do washing or cleaning; best city references. 1,273 3d Av., third floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and stylish trimmer, engagements by the day; terms moderate; reference. Miss Keegan, 54 East 88th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess, to take entire charge of child, or companion; used to traveling; good packer; best references. O. A., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement as housekeeper; capable of any position of trust; reference given. M., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, where one servant is kept; excellent cook and understands her business; best city reference. S. D., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat girl for general housework; best reference; good sewer. 343 East 81st St., first floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced person; or would go by hour or day to ladies wishing hair shampooed or gowns remodeled. Maid, 666 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; excellent draper; good references. M. B., 230 East 40th St.

MAID or COMPANION.—By refined lady; stylish hairdresser and good seamstress; references. 266 West 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young, competent laundress; will assist in chamberwork, in American family; good city references. M. B., Box 104, Advertising Office, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; will do some chamberwork if required; best city reference. 152 East 43d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; shirts, cuffs, and collars a specialty; willing and obliging; best city reference. 159 West 51st St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress to go out by day in private family; best city reference. 199 East 76th St.

Nurses.

LADY HAS FAITHFUL INFANT'S NURSE; highly recommended; understands sterilizer; will be disengaged in one week; wages, $20. 27 East 64th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to invalid or child; willing to assist with light housework, if required; good personal reference. Address, three days, A., 23 Dodge St., Bayonne, N. J.

NURSE.—By a competent baby's nurse; takes full charge; bring up on bottle; the highest personal city reference. M. C., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse to insane or nervous patient. Address, three days, A., 23 Dodge St., Bayonne, N. J.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a seamstress, or to assist dressmaker; reference from present employer. 17 West 16th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; understands serving courses, wines, make all kinds of salads; good taste about the table; best city references. 304 East 33d St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—By massage operator; prominent physicians; highest recommendations. Mrs. Hamburg, 984 6th Av, near 55th St.; no cards.

MASSAGE given by a Swedish masseuse to refined parties; highest testimonials. 417 East 52d St., third floor.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent French butler; is a very good valet, and will be well recommended from his last employers; 6 years' first-class city recommendation. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET.—By Englishman with first-class city reference; understands his business, and is strictly sober and obliging. G. A., 142 Columbus Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; have lived together in city; thoroughly competent; English; age, 35; personal references. L. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—By a German; age, 30; thoroughly understands his duties, including valeting; three years in present place. Present employer's, 41 East 80th St.

BUTLER.—German; age, 31; thoroughly experienced; good silver cleaner; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher st.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede as first-class butler; is good valet; city personal reference. B., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a German; age, 27; six years' reference as second man from last employer. G. S., 18 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By sober and competent man; first-class personal reference. E. A., 666 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man that thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can take proper care of fine horses, harness, and carriages of every style; can ride and be useful; 5 years' first-class references; city or country. J. Keegan, 864 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; over 11 years' first-class personal reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 152 East 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man in every respect and stylish driver; first-class city references; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. John Cronan, 78th St. and Park Av. Mason Bros.' stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; good appearance; understands his business in every respect; will be found good, reliable servant; best country references; can be seen at his last employer's. M. M., 149 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 35; married, no family; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' very highest reference from two families. L. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; city or country; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; sober, willing, obliging; five years' reference; last employer seen. M. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; Protestant; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references; country preferred. J. R., 102 Centre St., Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young Frenchman; first-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, cattle, and carriages; city or country; generally useful. 19 West 28th St., care of Jenny.

COACHMAN.—Age, 30; neat appearance; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; good city driver; best references. C., 109 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman highly recommends; ten years last place; drives four and tandem; can superintend any private establishment. M. C., store, 591 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands his

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Firmer Markets and Speculation Fairly Active.

CONSIDERABLE COVERING BY SHORTS

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Stronger—Cotton Steady—Coffee Dull.

The grain markets were influenced by reports of a cold wave at the West, with higher markets there, and by a large decrease in stocks at Liverpool, which caused free covering by local shorts and generally higher prices. The close was firm at about the top prices of the day. Provisions were more active and stronger, being influenced by the strength in grain. Cotton was quiet and hardly changed, with trading only local. Coffee was higher, but rather quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	59 @ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	49¾@ ..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5 9-16 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	11.25 @12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.75 @ ..
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½@ 22
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@ 4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	@ ..
Copper, Lake	9.60 @ ..
Lead	3.10 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were firm all day, and closed at an advance of ¾@1c on reports of a cold wave west, fair buying for foreign account, decrease of 1,060,000 bushels in Liverpool stocks, firmer Western markets, and local covering, with a fairly active trade. Spot was dull and ⅞c higher, the advance checking demand. Sales, 32,500 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at 1¼c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 500 bushels No. 1 red, at May price, in elevator. Quotations: No. 1 red Winter at 1c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern 9⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 59⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62¼c. Clearances hence, 88,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 217,081 bushels. Receipts, 604 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 7,407 bushels; in the interior, 217,722 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm at ½c advance, on firmer cables, better Western markets, and following wheat. Spot was dull, but firmer with the options. Sales, 10,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49¾c delivered, and 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 49½c elevator. Receipts, 29,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 87,088 bushels; in the interior, 219,686 bushels. Clearances hence, 2,822 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 96,169 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were rather quiet, but closed firm, at ½c advance, on local covering. Spot were quiet and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 35,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mxied, 33¾c; No. 3, 33c; rejected, mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 white, 34½@35¼c; track white, 37½@41½c for 15,000 bushels. Receipts, 30,450 bushels; exports, 2,498 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	380,000	58¼@58¾	58¾
May	1,580,000	59 @59¾	59½
June	....	@ ..	59⅝
July	590,000	59¼@60	60
August	80,000	59½@60¼	60
September	40,000	60 1-16@60⅝	60¼
December	15,000	63¼@63 5-16	63¼
Total	2,665,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	160,000	49 @49¼	49¼
July	15,000	49¼@49⅝	49⅝
Total	175,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	10,000	33⅜@..	33⅜
April	....	@..	....
May	5,000	33⅜@..	33⅜
No. 2 white—			
March	10,000	36¾@..	36¾
May	....	@..	36⅞
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Business was slow owing to the advance in wheat, as millers were asking full prices and jobbers holding off. Sales, 17,200 bbls, including 1,050 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.75; 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.45@$2.65; 750 bbls Winter patents at $3@$3.25; 2,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.65; 150 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.25, 5,700 bbls City Mill patents and 6,000 bbls do clear, at quotations. Arrivals, 9,875 bbls and 20,219 sacks; exports, 13,053 bbls and 24,703 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 86,520 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@ ..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.70
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	@ ..	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.10
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@ ..	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@ ..	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	@ ..	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	@ ..	@ 2.30
City fine	@ ..	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Firm on light supplies; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.65@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and easy. We quote: Flour at $1.65@$1.70 for spot and $1.55@$1.60 to arrive; 50@52½c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN MEAL AND GRITS—Dull but steady. We quote Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 91@93c for Western, and 94@96c for city; yellow, $1.09@$1.11; white, $1.13@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, afloat.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63¼@64c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: New Western at 70@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull but firm. Quoted: 40,- 60, and 80 lb at 90@95c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95@97½c; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23; per ton, in sacks, spot, or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market keeps up well, with fair jobbing demands. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal. C. A. Claussen reports the statistics of seed for New-York from Sept. 1, 1894, to March 1, 1895, as follows: Total receipts of all kinds amount to 118,782 bags, of which 95,788 bags were through shipment from the West, leaving 22,994 bags actually handled in New-York. Total exports of all kinds of seed amount to 115,780 bags, leaving a balance of 2,022 bags now in process of shipment. The exports of clover seed are distributed to the following chief Continental ports: Hull, 13,481; Havre, 1,951; Antwerp, 5,912; London, 14,863; Liverpool, 5,990; Glasgow, 10,389; Copenhagen, 2,389; Rotterdam, 2,431; Hamburg, 20,045; miscellaneous, 7,848. There were also exported during the same period 6,349 bags of grass seed and 15,112 bags of timothy, making the grand total exported as above 115,780 bags. Receipts at Toledo for about same period, 71,721 bags, against a total of 54,763 bags shipped. These figures show that Europeans are buying also all around Toledo, and that interior Western dealers are perfecting their direct cabling and trading system.

OILS.

COTTONSEED was hardly further changed. For the lot of 500 bbls prime yellow referred to in our previous report, 25¾c was paid yesterday by an exporter, which was a compromise price from 26c asked, and 25½c bid. There were further offers to sell prime yellow at 26c, and 25¾c was the best bid. The grade shows at present hardly any difference in value from good off yellow, which also has 25½c bid, while the lowest selling price was 25¾c. The reason for this is in the narrowness of demand, the little export went as well satisfied with a good off grade, as with prime. Trading on export account comes slowly from England, and its markets permitting the taking only the class of oils referred to, as distinct from a commoner grade or red, as London cannot furnish its sources of consumption on a relatively cheaper basis, while all of the United Kingdom markets are absorbing large quantities of the oil, chiefly from its home sources of supply, with their liberal soap and compound lard business. The trading in the oil on home account is slack. Crude, in bbls, is at 22c, and quite steady, with sales of 200 bbls at that price; a lot of 100 bbls off grade crude was sold at 21½c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills is at 18c bid, and more money, as a rule, asked; there were 2 tanks sold at 18c. COTTONSEED, soap stock, is at 1c, at which sales are reported. COCOANUT OIL is dull, Ceylon at 3.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 1.—Oil opened at 107½; highest, 107½; lowest and closed, 105⅝.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was stronger all around, with at the West pork up 12c, lard 5 points, and bacon 8 points. The strength came from moderate receipts of hogs, their close looking up at firmer prices, and from an advance in grain. There was a large business here in cash lard on wants of the local refiners, who had held off and were forced to buy from accumulated refined lard orders. The export trading here in bacon was slack, but improving at the West. Estimates of receipts at Chicago for to-day, 17,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—The point about this market here yesterday was the extensive taking of cash lard by the lard refiners to complete orders for refined lard that have been here for several days. This business moderated to fully 2,250 tcs, all at 6.75c, closing at 6.75c. The general market is strong at a slight advance with the west. City steam is firm at 6.25c bid and 6.37½c asked. Sales, of 170 tcs at 6.25@6.37½c; also 130 tcs, for export, at 6.62½@6.75c. Options—No sales; March closed at 6.75c nominal, and May at 6.82c nominal. Refined is in freer demand and firmer; Continent quoted at 7.10c, and South American at 7.50c; compound lard is more active; quoted at 5.37½@5.50c. The West was up 5 points and closed close to the best prices; March 6.72c bid; May was at 6.82c bid to 6.52c, closing at 6.52c; July at 6.62 @6.65c, closing at 6.62c bid.

PORK—Export demand is better and at firm prices. Sales of 300 bbls. The West was up 12c, with a freer trading; March closed at $10.17; May was at $10.30@$10.37 bid, closing at $10.37 bid. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25 @$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON—Was strong and about 8 points higher. At the West, short ribs closed at 5.17c nominal for March, while May was at 5.30@5.35c, closing at 5.35c, and July at 5.42 @5.47c, closing at 5.47½c bid. Short clear was nominal at 5.87½c for March, 5.92½c for April, and 5.97½c for May.

BEEF—Has a moderate jobbing demand at steady prices. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25 @$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are held at $16 at the West and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats are more active; sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5⅝c; 10,000 lb do, 14-lb average, at 5⅜c, and 30 bxs clear bellies at 6c. City pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@5¾c; 12-lb do, 5⅝@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5⅝c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are more freely offered and at lower prices; receipts at the West, 57,884; Monday's time last year, 62,000 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $3.90@$4.40; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,708 head; active; 5c higher; $3.65@$4.45. Indianapolis —Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.90@$4.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.75@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 7,000 head; opened steady; $3.60@$4.15. Pittsburg—slow; $4.20@$4.40. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5⅝@5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Is quite firm, but trading is light on account of the indisposition to sell. Another sale of 50 hhds city is reported at 4¼c, but most melters still keep their asking rate, to 4½c, although they would probably sell in instances at 4⅜c. Of country, sales are 75,000 lb, at 4⅜@4¾c, as to quality.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is firmly held. Sale of 25,000 lb Western at 7¼c. Oleostearine is again higher; the offerings are small; the pressers now have their asking price— 7¼c—while bidding is advanced ¼c, to 7¼c. Chicago is up 7¼c on its greatly reduced offerings. Sale of 20 tons foreign, to arrive, at $6.75. Oleo Oil at Rotterdam—Sales of Modic and United at 48 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and rather unsettled, with the close showing 2 points advance to 1 point decline, although Liverpool was 1@1½ points higher, but the main business was on local account. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 175 bales to spinners, and 3,500 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 13-16
Middling upland	5 9-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	Basis
Strict low middling	5-16c on
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.45@ ..	5.46	5.44	6,800
April	5.45@ ..	5.46	5.44	2,900
May	5.49@ ..	5.52	5.48	29,400
June	5.51@5.52	5.54	5.50	22,600
July	5.54@5.55	5.56	5.53	300
August	5.57@5.58	5.61	5.57	11,300
September	5.61@5.62	5.63	5.60	700
October	5.66@5.67	5.70	5.67	4,500
November	5.71@5.72	5.72	5.72	300
December	5.76@5.77	5.78	5.78	400
January	@ ..	5.84	5.84	100
February	@ ..	....	....	....
Total				79,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week	Total Last Week	Total This Year.
Galveston	2938	2308	2413	2798	21385	6579	
New-Orleans	12178	2630	15155	8193	45255	21793	
Mobile	85	134	36	70	3472	2084	
Savannah	4088	2872	2081	2016	15867	9645	
Charleston	656	1667	1474	1942	8961	1811	
Wilmington	407	194	158	192	1998	788	
Norfolk	1618	667	1168	2080	7318	5858	
Baltimore	1173	....	935	....	2108	525	
New-York	1047	400	1255	1100	4852	3101	
Boston	2734	1897	2114	838	8530	2885	
Philadelphia	768	5745	681	789	9215	4591	
West Point	1531	491	479	1217	5239	4669	
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	3546	
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	100	
Total	29219	18505	27949	16934	134226	68275	
This day last week	14906	16901	12931	13993	..	..	
This day last year	13620	11871	10171	7886	..	..	

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week. Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	1,663	1,540	5,916
Dallas	1,137	850	958
Shreveport	1,487	2,913	18,916
Little Rock	2,628	1,886	16,102
Helena	612	666	6,188
Vicksburg	1,258	2,812	*7,779
Columbus, Miss	339	1,389	978
Natchez	1,166	1,026	*8,519
Memphis	5,660	12,327	106,472
Nashville	1,538	1,244	926
Selma	177	713	2,824
Montgomery	1,638	2,828	8,548
Eufaula	54	1,530	1,686
Columbus, Ga	352	810	10,462
Macon	164	849	4,764
Albany	43	123	3,959
Atlanta	1,457	3,582	20,381
Rome	533	576	*3,885
Augusta	4,417	5,943	†28,418
Columbia	193	193	....
Newberry	226	180	*275
Charlotte	486	486	250
Raleigh	474	494	*2,376
St. Louis	2,949	19,287	65,938
Houston	30,026	28,964	44,896
Meridian	380	790	*3,072
Cincinnati	5,463	5,490	11,891
Yazoo City	475	2,653	7,443
Total	67,311	101,612	392,931

*Corrected. †Actual.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and unchanged to 10 points higher, through local covering and following the advance abroad. Havre was steady at ½f advance, and Hamburg steady at ½@1 pfennig up. Spot Rio was steady and more active at 16½c for No. 7 and 15¾@15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 2,000 bags No. 9 at 14¾c; 2,000 bags No. 7, minus 15 points, at 16¼c; 2,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 at 14¾c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 3, per Flaxman, at 17¾c; 500 bags Maracaibo, and 700 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 14.80c; September, 500 bags at 14.75c; October, 250 bags at 14.80c; total, 1,000 bags.

Between Call and Close.—March, 500 bags at 15.05c, 250 bags at 15.10c, 2,250 bags at 15.05c; June, 500 bags at 14.85c; July, 250 bags at 14.80c; August, 250 bags at 14.85c; September, 5,250 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.75c; October, 500 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.75c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.60; total, 11,500 bags.

Exchange—500 bags June exchanged for 500 bags August, even; total for day, 13,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	14.95@15.05	15.80@15.90
April	14.80@14.90	15.45@15.55
May	14.70@14.75	15.35@15.40
June	14.75@14.80	15.05@15.10
July	14.75@14.80	14.80@14.85
August	14.70@14.80	14.45@14.55
September	14.70@14.75	14.30@14.40
October	14.70@14.75	14.00@14.10
November	14.55@14.65	13.85@13.95
December	14.55@14.65	13.75@13.85

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1894	59,263
Receipts (Rio, 122,015; Santos, 59,383; Victoria, 10,595; Bahia, 3,344; Ceara, 400 in February)	2,001,791
Total	2,061,054
Warehouse deliveries (216,271 in Feb.)	1,893,581
Total stock in New-York Mar. 1, 1895	167,523
Baltimore stock July 1, 1894	23,916
Receipts (15,236 in February)	128,846
Total	152,762
Deliveries (15,936 in February)	148,691
Baltimore stock March 1, 1895	4,071
New-Orleans stock July 1, 1894	18,182
Receipts (nil in February)	122,822
Total	141,010
Deliveries (15,079 in February)	132,697
New-Orleans stock March 1, 1895	8,313
Stock in other ports July 1, 1894	....
Receipts (nil in February)	....
Total	....
Deliveries (nil in February)	....
Stock in other ports March 1, 1895	....
Total stock in U. S. March 1, 1895	179,907
Afloat from Rio per steam Feb. 28	78,000
Afloat from Rio per sail Feb. 28	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Feb. 28	112,000
Afloat from Europe to Feb. 27	10,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000
Total	430,907
Same time 1894	484,672

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Palo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¾
Mocha	26¼@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18¼@20¾
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18¼@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Fine choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala, and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¼@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19¼@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand is very fair, and prices held firmly, owing to the moderate supply.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Fancy stock offered sparingly, with a fair inquiry and a firm market.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@5¾		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was in better demand at firm prices. Sales, 130 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c; 25,000 bags centrifugals, 96°, at 2 7-32c, cost and freight, and 1,000 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 1¾c, cost and freight. Refined firm and fairly active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Granulated	3 13-16@4
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Fine granulated	3 13-16@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Con. granulated	3 14-16@4¼
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4⅜
Mold A	4 1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3 13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3 9-16@3⅞
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅞
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16
No. 7	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 8	3⅜ @3⅝
No. 9	3¼ @3⅝ 5-16
No. 10	3 1-16@3¼
No. 11	3 @3 3-16
No. 12	2 15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞ @....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No further change of importance. Trade quiet and with some accumulated stock pressing for sale. Values are still rather weak. The jobbing price for choicest marrow is $2.45 generally, for medium, $1.85, and pea, $1.85, but 2½c less has been accepted for some lots. Turtle soup dull; red kidney steady, 12 clean picked and in good shipping order. Foreign beans have a moderate jobbing demand only. Green peas slow. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.42½@$2.50; do, medium, $1.82½@$1.85; do, pea, $1.92½@$1.95; do, white kidney, $2.85@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, Lima, Cal., $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.80; do, foreign, medium, $1.65@$1.77½; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.07½@$1.10.

BUTTER—Freights were light, but were without effect, as the accumulations were liberal, and demand comparatively light. Extra Western creamery opened at 22c, with some sales at 21½c, with holders free sellers, as stock lacks keeping quality; under grades weak.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	@20
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	17 @18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @16
Welsh tubs, extra	19 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @18
Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extras	21¼@22
Creamery, firsts	19½@20½
Creamery, seconds	17 @18
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Imitation creamery, firsts	15 @16
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11 @..
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11 @12
Factory, fresh, seconds	9½@10
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, fresh, choice	14 @..
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8 @12

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	12 @18
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	16½@17
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	13 @15
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11 @12
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancy	16 @16½
Dairies, tubs and firkins, firsts	13 @15
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firkins, fancy	.. @16
Dairy, firkins, firsts	13 @15
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	.. @10
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	17 @18
Creamery, June, common to extra	10 @17
Factory, firkins	9 @12
Factory, tubs	8 @11

CHEESE—Full cream was firm on the better grades, with trading largely of a jobbing character, but fair. Part skims about steady, though without much attention.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼@..		
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾@11		
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝		
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾		
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @9¾		
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12		
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼		
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @8½		
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @7		
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..		
State, part skims, fair to prime	4½@6		
State, part skims, common	3 @3½		
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼@1½		
State, full skims	1½@2½		

EGGS—There was some pressure to move stock, as the weather was warm, and liberal receipts are looked for in the near future. Demand was about equal to the receipts.

State and Pennsylvania	30 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	29½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	28 @29
Duck	35 @..

FRUITS—FRESH — Apples are rather plenty, dull, and weak; outside quotations extreme, and reached only for superlative quality. Other fruits generally steady and unchanged. We quote: Apples, Greening, Baldwin, and Spy, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, Spitz, $4@6; do, Russet, $2.25@$3; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 12@20c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, $3.50@$4; oranges, California, per box, $3.25 @$3.50; do, Havana, per bbl, $4@$4.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—There is rather a firm holding of evaporated apples; jobbing demand continues fair, and the light receipts are enabling sellers to reduce stock somewhat. No business with exporters. Only a few sun-dried apples arriving, and values are well sustained. Chops firm, and cores and skins have improved a little of late. Raspberries quite strong, with scarcely any stock here. No change in other small fruits. California fruits moving into consumptive channels quite freely. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to good, 5¾@6¼c; sun-dried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2½c; do, cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20@21c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5@6½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10¼c.

GAME—We quote: English snipe, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$3; do, red head, $1@$2; do, mallard, 40@75c; do, commoner kinds, 15@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—About half a car of express stock arrived to-day, and, with more than two carloads in jobbers' hands and very little trade, the market was weak. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9½@9¾c; chickens, 9c; old roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 60@95c; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 35@45c. DRESSED—Demand very light to-day. Choice turkeys are not plenty, and hold steady, but heavy-weight hens and coarse toms are in excess of the dressing, with holders willing to shade prices on average prime lots. Philadelph

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Higher Prices and a Better Tone in the Absence of Gold Exports.

CALL MONEY MAKES SHARP ADVANCE

London Buying Starts Cornering of Short Contracts—All International Stocks Higher—Improvement in Industrials.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Traders short of stocks were actively engaged to-day in covering their contracts, and as a result prices were generally higher. The improvement extended throughout the general list, and at the close the market was firm. The approaching end of the present Congress was a matter of congratulation in practically every office in the Street.

An important incident of the day was the sharp advance in call money rates in the late afternoon. It was generally recognized as the result of a determination on the part of the bond syndicate to influence the foreign exchange market. With money in better demand here than abroad, the drift of capital would naturally be to this centre, and foreign exchange rates would promptly reflect the new condition. The syndicate is believed to have counted on a stiffening of the money rates as a result of the withdrawal of the gold for payment for the bonds, and that such has not occurred is attributed to the sale of the new bonds by certain institutions in violation of their implied promise that they would hold them as investments.

London seems to have appreciated at last that gold shipments from this side are to be permitted, and consequently it changed its position in the stock market, becoming a liberal purchaser to-day. All the international issues were higher in consequence, the advance being assisted by covering by local operators. The Grangers were important fractions higher at the close, and Louisville and Nashville and Jersey Central were also up. The general list reflected the change in sentiment, being fractionally higher at the close.

The industrial group partook in the general improvement. Sugar was higher on the covering of short contracts, and the trading in it was quite active, being nearly one-third of the entire day's business. Chicago Gas was steady and Whisky was strong. General Electric was weak and closed at a loss of ⅝. The decision of the Bates refrigerator case by the Supreme Court is expected on Monday, and, as it covers the same question raised as to the validity of the Edison lamp patents, it will have a very important bearing on the future of the General Electric Company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 1½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was very dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,784,542, and the balances $5,324,233. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $43,000.

In London call money was 1@1¼ per cent., short and three months' bills, 1⅝@1½ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was strong. All offerings were easily absorbed. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89⅛@$4.89⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@⅜ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c; telegraphic, 20. Boston—15@20c premium. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—85c premium bid; offered, 100.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60¼ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼.

In London bar silver sold at 27⅝d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,703,938, and the imports for the same period $3,544,730. The net exports, therefore, have been $23,159,208.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Oregon Railway & Navigation 5s, t. r..1
Reading gen. 4s, t. r.....1¼

DECLINED.

General Electric deb. 5s.....1
Northern Pacific 2d c.....1⅛
Ohio Southern gen. 4s.....1½
Oregon Short Line 6s.....2½
Reading 2d pf. inc.....1
St. Paul, M. & M. Con. 6s.....1
Southern Pacific, Arizona, 1st.....1

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s, registered, declined ¼. The sales on call were $8,000 4s, coupon, at 116. Of the new 4s, $26,000 sold at 119¼ when issued. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	111¼	111¾
4s, c	112¼	113
5s, r	115¾	116¼
5s, c	115¾	116⅛
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 92½.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday last:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	93	90½	92½	..	½
Tobacco	91¼	86	90¾	3	..
Balt. & Ohio	62½	55⅞	57⅞	..	5⅛
Can. Pacific	44¾	41	43½	..	1⅛
Chicago Gas	73⅞	70⅜	71⅜	..	2⅛
Northwest	90⅜	87½	88⅝	..	1⅞
Quincy	70⅜	68⅝	70⅜	..	⅛
St. Paul	55⅞	54¼	55	..	¼
Rock Island	62¼	61½	62	..	¾
D. & G. F.	11⅞	10⅝	11⅜	..	⅛
Gen. Electric	29⅝	27¾	28	..	1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	52½	48½	49⅝	..	2⅞
L. I. Trac.	8½	6¾	6⅝	..	¼
Manhattan	100	106½	107⅝	⅝	..
Mo. Pacific	20½	18¾	19¼	..	1⅜
N. J. Central	86	81½	85	1⅜	..
N. Y. Central	99	95⅝	96¾	..	3⅛
Nor. Pac. pf.	15⅝	13	13½	..	2¼
So. Ry. pf.	32	30½	31¼	..	¼
U. S. Cordage	6¼	4⅞	5¼	..	..
U. S. Cord. pf.	9¼	7½	8	..	⅝
U. S. L. pf.	62	58	59¼	..	1⅝
West. Union	88	86⅜	87⅝	..	⅜

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144	144½	143½	144	140	145	25
American Cotton Oil	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	21	900
American Cotton Oil pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	64	67	100
American Express	110½	111	109½	109½	109½	112	61
*American Sugar Refining	91⅜	92⅝	91⅜	92¼	92¼	92¼	42,242
*American Sugar Refining pf.	92⅝	93⅛	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92½	292
*American Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	90	92	130
*American Tobacco	90¼	91¼	90¼	90¾	90½	90⅝	1,570
American Tobacco pf.	105	105	104½	104½	104	105	70
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	390
*Bay State Gas	57	57⅝	57	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	1,000
Canada Southern	16¼	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15	15½	1,500
Canadian Pacific	48¼	48¾	47½	48¼	47½	49	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	43⅛	43½	43½	43½	43¾	200
Chicago Gas	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	16⅛	16½	330
Chicago & Northwestern	88	88¾	88	88⅞	88⅛	88¾	5,480
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	140	140	140	140	138	140	4,695
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	69¾	70⅛	69½	70⅛	70	70¼	50
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36¼	36½	35⅝	36¼	36½	37	4,560
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	54¼	55	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	1,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	117¼	118¼	13,300
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62¼	61⅞	62	61⅞	62½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19	19	18¾	19	18¾	19½	2,350
Consolidated Gas	133	133	133	133	..	..	100
†Consolidated Gas Company	131½	131½	131½	131¾	130½	131½	100
Delaware & Hudson	125½	126¼	125½	126¼	125½	126¾	140
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	158¾	158	158¾	158	159¾	275
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12,238
General Electric	28¾	29	27¾	28	27⅝	28	13,319
Illinois Central	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	84¾	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	71	71¼	19
Lake Shore	136	136	136	136	135¾	136¼	210
Long Island	84	84	84	84	84	85	250
*Long Island Traction	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7	830
Louisville & Nashville	48½	49⅝	48½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	8,655
Louisville & Nashville pf.	21	21¾	21	21¾	21	22	300
Manhattan Consolidated	107¼	108	107¼	107¾	107¾	108	1,000
Michigan Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	..	..	33
Missouri Pacific	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	19¼	19½	1,325
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	23	23	23	23	22	22½	100
*National Lead Company	27	27¼	27	27¼	27½	27¾	660
*National Lead Company pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82	83	71
National Linseed Oil	19	19	19	19	18½	20	110
New-Jersey Central	84¼	85⅜	84¼	85	85	85¼	13,110
New-York Central	96	96⅝	95⅝	96¼	96¼	96⅜	3,140
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30	30⅛	30	30⅛	30	30½	300
New-York & New-Haven	194	194	194	194	193½	195½	9
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅝	8½	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8½	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	13	75
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37½	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37¼	38	200
Norfolk & Western	2½	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	3	235
Norfolk & Western pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10½	500
North American	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	200
Northern Pacific	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	100
Northern Pacific pf.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅝	1,235
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16	425
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22¼	22½	22	22½	400
Philadelphia & Reading	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	700
St. Paul & Omaha	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅜	30⅜	31	230
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	105	105	105	105	105	110	50
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	107	107	107	107	106	108	100
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	18	240
Southern Railway	9¾	10	9¾	10	10	10½	950
Southern Railway pf.	31	31¼	31	31¼	31	31⅝	550
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8¾	200
United States Cordage	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5½	230
United States Cordage pf.	7½	8	7½	8	8	8½	600
United States Rubber pf.	94¼	94¼	93¼	93¼	93½	94	12
*United States Leather pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½	60	150
Wabash pf.	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝	750
Western Union Telegraph	87	87½	87	87⅜	87⅛	87½	1,267
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9¼	9	9¼	8¾	9½	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35	35	35	35	34	35	45
Wisconsin Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¼	3	200

Total sales.....147,154

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 1,000, c.....110¼
Atch, Top & S F 4s, 5,000.....64½
10,000.....64¼
1,000.....64½
5,000.....64¼
2,000.....64¼
10,000s3.....64⅛
1,000.....64⅛
4,000.....64¼
5,000.....64
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 12,000.....16⅞
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000.....110½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 1,000.....104½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 4,000.....103¼
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000.....92
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000.....105⅞
Chi & East Ill Gen 6s 3,000.....96½
Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000.....94½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000.....39½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000.....100⅜
5,000.....100⅝
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 2,000.....95⅜
Col, I V & Tol 5s 11,000 ex in.....87
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 10,000.....104½
5,000.....105
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 1,000.....112
3,000s15F.....112
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000 ex in.....105½
Erie 1st Con Gold 7s 1,000 ex in.....128
19,000.....128
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000.....91¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s 3,000.....81
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 3,000.....90
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 1,000.....108¼
Ill Central 4s, 1953 3,000.....98¼
2,000.....64⅝
3,000.....98
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 6,000.....103
Kan Pac 1st Cons 5,000.....62
L Erie & W 2d 5s 3,000.....103⅛
L S & M So 2d Reg 10,000.....121¾
Lehigh V Coal Co 5s 10,000s30.....98
Long Isl Ferry 4½s 11,000.....95½
L, N A & Chi G M 1,000.....66⅛
Met Elevated 2d 1,000.....108¼
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 2,000.....110
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 6,000.....87½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 8,000.....80⅜
3,000.....80½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 1,000.....45⅜
16,000.....45½
500.....46
3,000.....45½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 6,000.....84⅞
Mor & Es Con Gtd 2,000.....140¼
N Y Central Ext 4s 1,000.....102
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol
D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped 3,000.....55¾
7,000.....55⅞
Nor Pac 2d Coup 2,000.....83
21,000.....82
20,000.....81⅞
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000 ex in.....90
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 25,000.....92½
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 1,000, c.....105
Nor & W Gen Mtge 3s 3,000.....103¾
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000.....112½
Nor Pac 3d Coup 10,000.....50½
20,000.....50¼
15,000.....50
10,000.....49¾
5,000.....50
Nor Pac Cons 5s 5,000.....25½
12,000.....25⅝
5,000.....25½
4,000.....25⅜
1,000.....25¾
5,000.....25¼
1,000.....25¼
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 10,000.....70
Ohio South G M 4s 5,000.....41¼
1,000.....40
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000.....91⅞
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 10,000.....53
Ore Ry & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 20,000.....75
Oregon Short Line 6s 10,000.....91⅜
1,000.....91
Trust Receipts 10,000.....91
15,000.....91½
5,000.....91
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 2,000.....110½
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 1,000.....92½
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts 2,000.....62
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000.....65
Roch & Pitts Cons 5,000s15F.....116½
Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc 10,000.....11¼
St L & San Fran 2d Class C 8,000.....113¼
St Louis S W 1st 5,000.....67⅝
St Louis S W 2d Inc 10,000.....21
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s 2,000.....116
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 5,000s20F.....100
Montana Cent 6s 2,000.....113½
Montana Ext 4s 2,000.....85
So Pac of Arizona 1st 1,000.....88
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 8,000.....90
So Pac, N Mex 1st 5,000.....100
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000.....86⅞
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2,000.....84⅜
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 7,000.....22⅞
1,000.....22⅝
1,000.....22⅞
Third Avenue 1st 5s 2,000.....118⅝
Union Pac Gold 6s
Un Pac Col Trust Notes 2,000.....87
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000.....102
1,000.....102¼
Union Pac 6s, 1898 4,000.....102½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 5,000 ex in.....95
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000.....104¾
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 2,000.....64
1,000.....63½
West Shore Gtd 4s 5,000.....104⅝
1,000.....104½

Total sales.....$744,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & T. H.	35½	38
American Coal	90	..
American Island Telegraph	..	41
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	..
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	4½	5½
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	135	..
Boston Air Line pf.	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	..	58
Burlington, C. R. & N.	47	..
Cedar Falls & M.	4	5½
Central Pacific	12⅝	13¾
Chicago & Alton	146	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	160	175
Chicago & E. Ill	50	53
Chicago & E. Ill pf.	90	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	4	7½
Col. Fuel & I.	..	24
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	55
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4½
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	31½
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	34	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	25	..
*D., S. S. & A.	2½	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	96	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	45
Great Northern pf.	100	103
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅜	⅝
Green Bay & Winona pf. t. r.	1	1½
Homestake	18	..
Int. Cond. & Ins.	41	45
Iowa Central	6	6¾
Iowa Central pf.	19½	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines	1½	4
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	13	..
Laclede Gas	25½	26
Laclede Gas pf.	82	85
Lake Erie & Western	15½	16
L., N. A. & C.	6	7
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican National cfs.	¾	2
Minn. & St. L. all as. pd.	25½	28
Minn. & St. L. pf. all as. pd.	44	48
Minnesota Iron	..	64
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	14⅜
Mobile & Ohio	14	15½
National Starch	4	6
National Starch 1st pf.	35	..
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Central C.	5	8
New-Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	55	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23	27
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	16	17½
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	10	12½
Oregon R. & N.	15	20
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	4⅝	5
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria, Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, D. & E.	2½	3
Pittsburg & Western pf.	29	30½
P., C., C. & St. L.	15⅜	16⅞
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45	46
P., F. W. & C.	156	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	163	155
Quicksilver	1	3½
Quicksilver pf.	15	16½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
R., W. & O.	114	116
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Louis S. W.	5	5¼
St. Louis S. W. pf.	9¾	10
St. J. & G. I.	⅞	1⅛
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85	100
Silver bullion certificates	60½	..
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	13¾	14¼
Toledo & O. C.	38	50
Toledo & O. C. pf.	70½	80
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1	1½
Union Pacific	8⅝	9
U. P. D. & G.	2⅞	3½
United States Express	40	42½
Utica & Black R.	150	..
†United States Rubber	37½	39
*United States Leather	7	7¼
United States Cord. gtd.	16	17
Wabash	5¼	5⅝
Wells Fargo Express	102	107

*Bid and asked. †Ex dividend. ‡Ex rights.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	91¾	92⅝	91½	92	15,600
Am. Tobacco.	90¼	91	90¼	90⅝	500
Chicago Gas.	71⅝	71¼	70⅝	71⅛	1,960
C., R. I. & P.	61¼	62¼	61½	62⅛	1,210
C., B. & Q.	69⅝	70⅛	69¼	70	3,700
C., M. & St. P.	54⅝	55	54¼	54⅛	8,350
Cent of N. J.	83¾	85⅝	83¾	85	4,880
C. & N. W.	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	2,560
Del. & Hud.	125½	125½	125¼	125½	200
D. & C. F.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11½	1,730
Gen. Electric.	28⅞	29	27¾	28	6,220
Louis. & N.	48⅞	49⅝	48½	49½	2,400
Manhattan.	107⅜	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝	320
Mo. Pacific.	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	270
Nat. Lead.	27½	27½	27½	27¾	10
N. Y. Cent.	96	96⅜	95⅞	96¾	1,370
U. S. Cordage.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	50
Wabash.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	25
West. Union.	87	87½	87	87½	2,080

Total sales.....51,775

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	$5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½	3,000
C., G. L. & C. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	3,000
Met. El. 2d	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
M., K. & T. 1st	85	85	85	85	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	45½	45½	45½	45½	12,000
Nor. Pac. 2d.	82	82	82	82	3,000
Nor. Pac. cn.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	4,000
Wabash 2d.	64	64	64	64	5,000

Total sales.....$44,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Sierra Nev.	.74	.74	.74	.74	200
Standard	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	170

Total sales.....570

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54⅛	54¾	54⅛	54⅝	542,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 49¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 55⅝; Lake Shore, ½, to 139½; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 44½; Union Pacific, ¼, to 8⅞; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16; Erie, ⅛, to 8⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 4¼, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 13. Atchison sold at 4⅛, Northern Pacific preferred at 13⅝, Illinois Central at 86¾, and Kansas and Texas at 14¼. British consols were firm at 104¼ for money and 104 7-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000. Money, ½@1 per cent. Spanish 4s, 76⅞. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 12½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 24c for checks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	157
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf.	28	38
American Typefounders	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf.	19	22
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1895	104	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock	87	91
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	100½	102½
Beckton Construction pf.	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Eelevated	12	13½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	64¼	67½
Brooklyn City Railroad	156	157½
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9⅜	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	52½	54½
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	104	104⅞
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68
Celluloid Company stock	..	82
Central & South Am. Tel.	116¼	120
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	113¾	117¾
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	118	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Chio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67	70
Continental Trust	162½	166½
Corn Exchange Bank	278	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, East B'way & Bat.	163½	165½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107	110
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	180½	182½
Fourth National Bank	182½	185
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56½	59½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	320	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	81	82
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	75½
Gallatin National Bank	308	318
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	..
Holland Trust stock	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	70	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	93½	95½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. Bonds	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	7½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co.	39	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	135½	137½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	78
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf.	90	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	165
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	85½	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86½	87½
Long Island Traction	6⅞	7
Lorillard Company pf.	118	120
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	151	155

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO.

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.

In connection with the proceedings now pending and looking to the payment of the past due interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, representing foreign and domestic holders, request bondholders to send their names, addresses, and holdings to them, so that concerted action may be had for the protection of those interested.

J. D. PROBST & CO., 50 Exchange Place.
H. L. THORNELL, care U.S.Trust Co., 45 Wall St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 24 and 44 of the Tucker Electrical Construction Company have been drawn for redemption, as per agreement; same will be paid by Atlantic Trust Co, 39 William St., on April 1, 1895. JAMES R. STRONG, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY WILL PAY, upon presentation at their office in Middletown, Conn., March 1, the DEBENTURES of Series 19, MATURING SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1895.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series 12 maturing March 1st, 1895, and such of the Debentures of the series maturing January 1st, February 1st, June 1st, July 1st, and August 1st, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

New-York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
Will pay the coupons of the
Evansville, Rockport & Eastern R.R. Co., due Jan. 1, 1895, on presentation.
COUPONS PAYABLE MARCH 1, 1895.
Globe Street Railway Company.
City of Dallas, Texas, 8 per cent., Funding Bonds.
St. Paul, Minn., Gaslight Company.
Charlotte Harbor Phosphate Co.
Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
83 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.
A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
No. 26-28 Ferry St., New-York,
Feb. 26, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) Per Share on its Preferred Stock, payable March 12, 1895.
The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed March 5 at 3 P. M. and re-opened March 13, 1895. JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. OF BODIE, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18, 1895.—Dividend No. 87 of 10 Cents a Share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New-York, on March 20. Books close March 9.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupon No. 5, of the Refunding 4 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of this company, due March 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, 56 Beaver Street. R. D. RICKARD, Treas.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office,
New-York, March 2, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on its preferred and common stock, payable from the earnings and profits of the CITY LINE, at this office, on the first day of April next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. March 15, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.
C. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
In accordance with the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Birmingham, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 9, 1895, at 3 P. M., to March 22, 1895, at 10 A. M.
W. L. SIMS, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 23, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.
Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MILLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 share N. Y. Society Library.
$250 N. Y. & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 6 p. c. Bd. scrip.
41 shs New-Jersey Zinc & Iron Co.
8 shs Ninth National Bank.
13 shs Sixth Avenue Railroad Co.
7 shs N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
25 shs Consolidated Gas Co.
15 shs Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$15,000 Bucyrus Steam Shovel & Dredge Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Sept., 1894, coups.
Pew No. 14—Gallery—Madison Square Presbyterian Church.
$15,000 Milwaukee Street Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
1,188 shs Silver Lake Railway Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs United States Mortgage Co.
22 shs Merchants' National Bank.
$2,000 The Brunswick Co., Geo. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1896, Decr., 1893, coups.
$1,000 Edison Illuminating Co. of St. Louis 6 p. c. Bd., 1923.
50 shs Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs Wallabout Bank of B'klyn.
100 shs William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co.
47 shs Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.

CHARGES DECLARED TO BE FALSE

Officers of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company Say It Is Sound.

Officers of the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at 120 Broadway, have turned over to the company's counsel, for such action as he may advise, certain charges of bad management, which found their way yesterday into print. These charges were in effect that the company's capital of $200,000 consisted of not more than $40,000 in available assets and $160,000 of dummy notes.

James R. Skinner, one of the organizers of the company, whose firm of Skinner & Butler is its agents and underwriters, had this to say yesterday regarding the charges:

"We are satisfied that they emanate from John A. Nichols, who was recently deposed as the company's President because he gave little attention to it beyond drawing his salary of $2,500. When it was proposed to organize the company, I went to Nichols & Bacon, lawyers, submitted to them all our papers, and asked them to take charge of the organization. Mr. Nichols was cognizant of everything we had. He seemed so much pleased with our presentation that he became our President. In that capacity he swore to a statement of the company's condition, as he knew it to be. It met all the requirements of law, according to his sworn statement. Organization took place last April.

"The notes that we had at organization, and no others, are the notes we have now. They were good enough for Mr. Nichols while he was drawing salary from the company. But when several of the Directors announced that they would not remain in the board with Mr. Nichols, and E. M. Knox was chosen President in his place, he found them faulty.

"Our company was organized in strict conformity with the law applying to such companies, and, under the direct advice of Mr. Nichols, who assisted in obtaining the notes for us which he now alleges are bogus. Every note we have, or had, was given in good faith. They are bona fide notes, properly attested, as the law provides, by a Justice of the Peace, an Alderman, or a Supervisor. They are not intended to be negotiable, but they are capital stock notes, their makers being subject to assessment on them whenever the premium income may not be sufficient for the company's purposes. Every note has been passed upon by the proper authorities, and certified as good for the purposes intended.

"Before Mr. Nichols retired from the Presidency, questions were asked which led the Executive Committee to decide to put an expert on the accounts. Mr. Nichols construed this as authority to employ an expert. He sent a man here who was understood to be his father-in-law. Our Secretary asked the man what his charges would be, but could get no satisfaction. The man did not examine an account nor add a column of figures, nor can we discover that he did anything except to present a bill for $250. Of course, it has not been paid. Now our committee has authorized an examination at a cost not to exceed $250, and Selden R. Hopkins, an expert accountant, is making it. We know that he will find everything right.

"There is evidently a desire to injure the company's credit and standing. We think the person responsible for inspiring or circulating false reports about the company should be brought to sharp account. That is why we have referred the entire matter to our attorneys."

Asks Aid for the Unemployed.

The Charity Organization Society asks for special contributions to be used to furnish work in the woodyard and workrooms for unskilled women to able-bodied men and women who seem to require immediate temporary help, and yet whom it would hesitate to recommend for relief without work.

The society's woodyard supplies temporary work to men with homes sufficient to enable them to procure food for the average-sized family, and to homeless men, enabling them to earn a supper, lodging, and breakfast, by less than half a day's labor, suited to their strength. During 1894 there were given 22,358 days' work, 14,870 lodgings, 32,903 meals, and 11,589 baths.

The workrooms give work and training to unskilled and unemployed women, for which suitable compensation is given. During last year 3,182 days' work were given, and 25 permanent and 108 temporary situations were secured for women trained at the workrooms.

Checks should be drawn to the order of the Charity Organization Society, the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and they will be duly acknowledged by the General Secretary.

Promotions in the Custom House.

Hart E. Esterbrook was promoted yesterday from Chief Clerk of the Liquidating Division at the Custom House to be Deputy Collector. He takes the place of Henry D. E. F. Baldwin, who has resigned from the customs service to join the staff of Corporation Counsel Scott. Wilson Berriman, a clerk in the Liquidating Division, was appointed to Mr. Esterbrook's former place.

The appointments illustrate Collector Kilbreth's adherence to the merit system of promotion. Both men are Republicans. They were selected for their new places solely because of long and satisfactory performance of their duties at the Custom House.

GRAB DAY IN THE SENATE

Job After Job Attached to the General Deficiency Bill.

A VOTE TO BUY MAHONE'S LOTS

Another to Pay the Southern Pacific Railroad's Claim—The House Salary Grabs Also Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Ex-Senator Mahone and his son left the Capitol to-night arm in arm, and in the best of spirits. They had seen the Senate pass the General Deficiency bill, with an amendment calling for the purchase of the Mahone lots for a new Government Printing Office, a proposition overwhelmingly rejected by the House. The pair had spent the greater portion of the day in the Senate lobby, talking with Senators, and marking a Senate roll call sheet after each conference was over. In the early part of the session the Senate pages were kept busy conveying messages to Senators, most of whom responded to the urgent request of the Mahones to visit the lobby. A more candid exhibition of "nerve" was never seen at the Capitol.

Mahone's job was one that would admit of no delay, and its promotor went at the business of securing votes in a businesslike way. His triumph, short-lived though it may and ought to be, came soon after 7 o'clock, when the Senate rode down the opposition to the job and fastened the amendment to the Deficiency bill. Mr. Butler of South Carolina offered the amendment, against which Mr. Cockrell made a point of order, which was sustained by Mr. Faulkner, who was in the chair. Butler appealed from the decision, and the Senate, by the vote of 28 to 23, refused to sustain the Chair. A motion that the amendment be tabled was lost, 31 to 20. This stopped the opposition, and the amendment was agreed to without division. There is little doubt that in the conference, which has been ordered on the General Deficiency bill, Mahone again will be checked. The House is on record against this job, and the House conferrees will be instructed to hold out against it. It is said that some of the Senators who voted to-day to aid Mahone in his plan to force the Government to purchase his lots did so as a personal favor to him, and will not be sorry to see the amendment stricken out. This excuse will not save them from the condemnation they deserve.

It was expected that many odious schemes would be brought to light when the Deficiency bill was under consideration, and no surprise was expressed when job after job was attached to the bill. The French spoliation claims came up in the form of an amendment offered by Mr. Butler, and, although the strong point of order was made against them that they were private claims, and therefore could not be included properly in the bill, it was swept aside by the majority which Mr. Butler had drummed up, and the amendment was accepted. In like manner, an amendment calling for the payment to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of $1,809,000, the sum specified in the judgment of the Court of Claims, was rushed through. The House salary grabs also remain in the bill, mius the provision for the payment of a month's extra salary to the clerks of members, Mr. Cockrell announcing that this had been withdrawn at the suggestion of members of the House, who declared that "the item did not exactly express what was meant" when it was framed. It is probable that the matter will be patched up in conference. An additional grab of extra pay to the force of the Librarian of Congress was instered in the bill at the instance of the Appropriations Committee.

It is the belief of persons who have watched the performance of the Senate in connection with the General Deficiency bill that the Naval bill will be held over the head of the House as a threat that unless the Deficiency bill shall be passed as amended the Naval bill will be permitted to fail. It is not believed that the House will be frightened by any bluff of this sort.

The friends of the Mahone job showed their colors as stated on the motion to table the amendment offered in his interest. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gallinger, George, Harris, Hawley, Hill, Irby, Lindsay, Manderson, Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Roach, and Turpie—20.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Brice, Burrows, Butler, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Frye, Gray, Higgins, Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lodge, Mantle, Murphy, Perkins, Pettigrew, Quay, Ransom, Sherman, Smith, Squire, Stewart, Teller, White, and Wolcott—31.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S CLAIM.

Appropriation of $1,809,539 to Pay Judgment of the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.,) offered an amendment to the Deficiency bill making an appropriation for paying a certain percentage of the French spoliation claims and of claims under the Bowman act—for the former $632,960, and for the latter $317,960.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) made the point of order that these were private claims; that the amendment had been referred to the Committee on Claims, and that that committee had refused to report favorably upon it. The Vice President submitted the point of order to the Senate, which decided—35 to 34—that the amendment was in order; and the amendment was then agreed to.

This amendment of Mr. Butler had been offered as an amendment to one reported from the Committee on Appropriations appropriating $1,809,539 to pay the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the Southern Pacific Company, so that the question was on the committee amendment as amended.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) inquired of Mr. Cockrell as to the Southern Pacific claim, and was told that it was a judgment rendered several years ago, and had no connection whatever with the Pacific Railroad debts due to the Government. He added that it was drawing 4 per cent. interest, and there was no reason whatever why it should not be paid except the merely sentimental one that the debt was due to a railroad company.

Mr. Sherman remarked that the Government had counter-claims against the Southern Pacific Railway Company in connection with the Central Pacific, and he did not think it right to pay such a large sum while these claims were pending and in controversy.

"There is no controversy at all," said Mr. Cockrell. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) asked Mr. Sherman to state what claim the Government had against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

"I think," Mr. Sherman replied, "that the Southern Pacific is responsible for a large part of the claim of the United States against the Central Pacific."

"Not a single dellar," Mr. Frye asserted. "The Southern Pacific owes the United States nothing, but the Central Pacific does."

"When the question comes to be determined," said Mr. Sherman, "I have no doubt that the Southern Pacific will be held responsible for a large part of the loss sustained by the Government in connection with the Central Pacific."

"Does the Senator," Mr. Frye asked, "give the opinion as a matter of law that the Southern Pacific can be held responsible?"

"My opinion is," Mr. Sherman replied, "that it can be."

"Utterly impossible," Mr. Frye exclaimed.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) objected to payment to any of those Pacific railroads until all the accounts between them and the Government were overhauled. The judgments in favor of the companies should be held as a set-off.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) could see no reason why the amount of the judgment should not be paid—except that it was in favor of a railroad company.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) remarked that the only way in which the Southern Pacific, which was entirely distinct from the Central Pacific, could be held liable for the debt of the Central Pacific, was if it could be shown that the earnings of the Central Pacific had been diverted for the benefit of the Southern Pacific, and he asked whether such a charge was made.

Mr. Mitchell said that he had never heard of such a charge.

Mr. Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) said that next year the obligations of the Central Pacific would become due, and Congress would be called upon next Winter to deal with the whole question. He asserted that the property and business of the Central Pacific had been diverted to the use of the Southern Pacific.

"These scoundrels," said he, "organized the Southern Pacific, and diverted the business of the Central Pacific to their own road, and they are the people to whom we are to make this payment."

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) denied Mr. Palmer's statement, and said that, if it were true, the stock of the Southern Pacific would not be (as it was) comparatively valueless.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) said that he would vote against the amendment, and that the matter could be arranged when the whole question of the debts of the Pacific roads came up for settlement.

Mr. Manderson asked Mr. White what was the cause of action for which this judgment was rendered. He was told it was for transportation of mails. Then he asked whether a counter claim had been set up by the Government, and was told by Mr. White that there could not be such an offset pleaded.

Mr. Brice, (Dem., Ohio,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, said that Senators should not make statements to produce a false impression on the public mind. He denied that the lease of the Central to the Southern Pacific had been profitable to the latter company. As a matter of fact, the Southern Pacific had not paid a dividend during the eight years that the lease had existed. In his opinion the judgment, which was bearing 4 per cent. interest, ought to be paid.

The discussion then drifted into the matter of the Bowman claims, and Mr. Butler explained how he came to offer an amendment providing for only a portion of the judgments. The amendment had been prepared and handed to him by a member of the House, and he did not know exactly on what principle it proceeded, but he presumed that the judgments would be paid in the order of their date. He added, in reply to a question by Mr. Palmer, that there was no reason why all of the claims under the Bowman act should not be paid, except, as suggested by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) that the Treasury was not in condition to pay them all. He believed that the Treasury never was in a condition to pay all its debts. Claimants died and went away.

"Went away and died," Mr. Gray suggested, and Mr. Butler accepted the correction.

Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) speaking of the French spoliation claims, said that never had a Government owed a more honest debt, and never had there been a more shameful repudiation of a just debt on the part of a Republic which professed to be honorable.

Finally the vote was taken on the Southern Pacific amendment as amended by the French spoliation and Bowman act amendment of Mr. Butler, and it was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 24.

OLEOMARGARINE IN THE HOUSE.

Refusal to Provide for Publishing the World's Fair Dairy Tests.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the House to-day Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.,) moved to suspend the rules and pass the House joint resolution providing for the publication of the results of the dairy tests made at the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Richardson opposed the passage of the joint resolution. He said that to enter upon the field of publishing unofficial matter of this kind would be to open the door to an expenditure of millions of dollars. The tests had already been printed and circulated by the Jersey Cattle Dealers' Association.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) opposing the joint resolution, said that it was an attempt to advertise one breed of cattle at the expense of the taxpayers of the country. The tests at Chicago were made upon only three breed of cattle, while there were seven in existence in the country at that time. The refusal of the owners of the missing breeds to enter their cattle was justified by the fact that twenty-four valuable animals died in the course of the tests. The findings were altogether in favor of the Jersey breed, and the association of raisers of that class had not been content to wait for the action of Congress, but had published the results of the tests itself.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) protested against this Government being used as a club to beat down one class of farmers in favor of another. The tests under discussion, he said, would seem to indicate that there was but one good breed of cattle in the country, and against that assumption there had come to him protests from all parts of his district. "Fair play, gentlemen!" he said. "Let the stock raisers fight this out on their own line. Hands off on our part!"

Mr. Hatch, in response to Mr. Henderson's statement that only one class of cattle owners desired the publication of the tests, read a telegram from the Secretary of the Short Horn Breeders' Association asking, in the name of the members of that organization, that they be printed.

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.,) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read this clipping from a Meadville, Penn., paper of Feb. 11, which he said illustrated the practical value of dairy tests by experts:

A good joke was played on the Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Association that closed a meeting here on Friday. Six premiums were offered for the best butter that should be presented—three premiums on one-pound packages, and three on five-pound packages.

Editor A. J. Palm of the Messenger has been vig rously oposing the present State law on the subject of butterine, and in order to test the opinion of dairymen as to its unfitness for table use, he sent to Chicago for three packages of it, which he entered in the name of some of his farmer friends, the dairymen, of course, thinking it was butter.

The treasurer of the association came into Mr. Palm's office on Saturday and informed him that the committee, consisting of Prof. Waters of the State College, John C. McClintock, a prominent dairyman near this city, and A. L. Wales, a Corry dairyman, had awarded his friends second premium on the one-pound package, and third premium on the five-pound package. The best of the joke is that the five-pound package scored one point higher than the best butter in the one-pound package.

Messrs. Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) and Powers (Rep., Vt.,) advocated the passage of the joint resolution, and Mr. Hatch closed the discussion in its favor.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulting: Yeas, 143; nays, 121; present and not voting, 1. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the joint resolution failed of passage.

TO PROTECT THE SEALS.

If Canada Remains Obstinate the Herd Will Be Slaughtered.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the House Mr. Wilson (Dem., West Va.,) to-day called up the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee to amend the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

In advocating the bill Mr. Wilson said that its object was to prevent, if possible, the rapid extermination of our seal herd under the operations of the decision of the Paris tribunal. At the present rate of slaughter the entire herd would disappear in two or three years. The bill proposed the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the Governments of Great Britain, Russia, and Japan to protect the seals. Pending the negotiations the President is authorized to conclude and proclaim a modus vivendi with these Governments, providing new regulations, or altering or suspending the existing regulations established by the Paris tribunal. If such an agreement cannot be reached, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to kill the seal herds when they come to the Pribilof Islands, and to dispose of the skins for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.,) said that we had tried and failed to protect the seal herds. We might as well try to restore the vast herds of buffalo to our Western prairies.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) said that the United States had it in its power to force the Canadian Government to an adjustment of this matter. It could be done by amending the pending bill so as to authorize the President to prohibit the transportation of goods in bond across our territory. This would bring Canada to terms. If it was really desired to preserve the seal herds, this was a simple solution of the problem.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) favored the measure. It embodied the bill introduced by him on the subject.

The bill was then passed without division.

The question of the Behring Sea indemnity fund came up in the Senate on two occasions to-day; first on a resolution offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) to refer the matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations with instructions to inquire whether there was any liability (and to what amount) on the part of the United States. This resolution was briefly but pertinently discussed, and then went over, on an objection from Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)

The second time that it came up was in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell to the Deficiency bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of arbitration as to the indemnity. That was antagonized by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) as an unwise proposition, which would result in much larger cost to the Government and in weakening the principle of international arbitration. He offered a substitute for it—to pay $450,000, which was agreed upon by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) who had been a delegate to the original Behring Sea conference at Paris, declared that such payment would be disgraceful to the Administration and to the people of the United States.

Mr. Cockrell, in order to avoid a long discussion, withdrew the amendment, and Mr. Sherman's substitute fell with it. And so the Deficiency bill contains no item on the subject of the Behring Sea indemnity.

TALKING ABOUT NEPOTISM.

Senate Discussion as to the Wives and Sons of Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—While the Senate to-day was considering the Deficiency Appropriation bill, an amendment, offered by the Appropriations Committee, was taken up. The committee, having recommended the striking out of a provision to include the clerks of members of the House among those officers of Congress who are to receive one month's extra compensation, Mr. Cockrell explained that the amendment was reported at the suggestion of some members of the House who thought that the item did not express exactly what was meant, and wished to have the matter left open to conference. He disclaimed any intention of interfering with the House in any arrangement it chose to make for its own employes. The amendment was agreed to, and the words were stricken out of the bill. Mr. Cockrell also offered an amendment extending the same provision to employes of the Library of Congress, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) criticised the practice of allowing extra compensation as a vicious one, which ought to be abolished.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) offered an amendment, declaring that the wives and children of Senators and Representatives shall not be borne on the rolls of either house as clerks of committees or of Senators or Representatives.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked why Senators' sons should not act as clerks to their fathers—a relation highly confidential. The question of wives acting in that capacity was a different one.

Mr. Manderson said that nepotism, carried to an extreme, shocked the best judgment of the people of the United States. He thought it a great evil that the wives or daughers of Senators should be clerks to committees. That sort of nepotism, at least, should be done away with.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) moved to lay Mr. Manderson's amendment on the table, and that motion was carried.

WEST VIRGINIA'S DIRECT TAX.

The House Passes a Bill Providing that It Be Refunded.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House to-day passed the bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for the amount of the direct tax collected from that State.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.,) stated the effect of the bill to the House. Under the act of March 2, 1891, he said, there was paid to the State of West Virginia $27,328.18, but the Controller of the Treasury at that time certified as a set-off against West Virginia's claim for a return of the direct tax, the sum of $153,978.75, "for her proportion of the undivided indebtedness of the State of Virginia to the United States for Indian trust funds that were invested in Virginia bonds prior to the division of the State."

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum to West Virginia, "notwithstanding any claim by the Government of the United States against the State of Virginia."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead, Ninth Cavalry, one month's extension; Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Tenth Cavalry, seven days' extension.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. W. Stewart has been ordered to ordnance instruction March 2, at Washington Navy Yard, having been detached from the Naval Intelligence Office.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Ems, from Bremen.

B.—Wilhelm Beutel.—F.—Mr. Fensohn.—H.—Otto Hesse.—K.—Adolf Kraut.—L.—O. Ludwig.—M.—Miss Agnes Mueller, Jacob Muschel, Peter Meyer, Mrs. Minnie Meyer.—P.—Heinrich Paff.—R.—J. Reinert.—S.—Mr. Schlaeger, Miss Theda Suntken, Wilhelm Schmidt, John C. Spaeth, Mrs. Justine Spaeth.—W.—Capt. Wesendorf, United States Army.

PAINTER WILL NOT BE CITED

Gov. Morton Satisfied with His Explanation of His Failure to Prosecute Binghamton's Bank Cashier.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Col. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, stated to-day that upon the facts already before him, Gov. Morton has decided that it is unnecessary to cite District Attorney Painter of Broome County before him to answer the charge filed against him concerning his alleged refusal to permit evidence to be placed before the Broome County Grand Jury regarding the defalcations in the Chenango Valley Savings Bank.

District Attorney Painter has made a somewhat extended response to Gov. Morton's request for information concerning the charges filed against him. The substance of his letter is that, while the matter of making complaint against Tracey R. Morgan was submitted to him originally some four weeks since, there were no representations made to him for urgency in the proceeding, and that it was only on the 20th of February that Bank Examiner Backus had informed him that he had been instructed to present the case to the Grand Jury. He then informed Mr. Backus that he was much engaged, but would endeavor to see him at his hotel that night, but the pressure of business prevented him from keeping his engagement, and he so telephoned to Mr. Backus. The next morning, after being with the Grand Jury on other business, he went to the Chenango Valley Savings Bank and saw Mr. Backus and told him that he (Painter) did not feel that he ought to attempt to present to the jury a case of so much importance without having the necessary time to investigate the matter and examine the law applicable to the evidence which would be developed. He stated his entire willingness to present the matter to the Grand Jury, and that if Mr. Backus would be ready some ten days before the next Grand Jury held its session, which would be about two months hence, he would take it up and go over the matter with him fully, and get it into proper shape for presentation to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Backus also stated in that conversation that he was continually finding further evidences of guilt, and Mr. Painter suggested that, in that view of affairs, a more complete case could probably be presented to the Grand Jury in April than now, while the inquiry was not yet concluded. No influence, Mr. Painter says, had been used with him to prevent the indictment of Mr. Morgan or any other persons, in connection with the bank matter, and his only reason for taking this position with Mr. Backus was the want of time in which thoroughly to consider the evidence offered, to examine the law applicable to it, and to frame an indictment, which, when ordered by the Grand Jury, would be entirely strong enough to resist any motions to quash, or other defects. This has been his course in other important matters where the gravity of the case was such as to require careful procedure. During his term of office he had never been called upon to examine a case or prepare an indictment of this character, and he felt responsible for the preparation of a sufficient indictment in the event of one being found. If there was any special reason for requiring immediate action, on the ground that any of the implicated persons were likely to be fugitives from justice, the Recorder's Court was open to Mr. Backus, and he could there have applied for a bench warrant, and they would have been immediately held to bail.

Mr. Painter also states that he has learned, since the charges have been preferred against him, that the complainant had no interest in the bank as a depositor or otherwise; nor was he directly or indirectly affected by the failure to present the case to the Grand Jury, but that he is actuated by a spirit of resentment against Mr. Morgan, arising out of business transactions of some years ago. He also avers that he has learned that one side of the bank account has not yet been fully examined, and it is possible that an indictment might have been refused by the Grand Jury upon the ground that the persons complained of were entitled to have matters fully investigated, on the theory that upon a complete examination a large portion, perhaps all, of the alleged deficiency would be accounted for.

Finally, he alleges that he has no interest of any kind in common with Mr. Morgan or any other person connected with the savings bank, and has not now, nor never has had, any hesitation about proceeding against him if, after full investigation and a proper examination of law, it should appear probable that a crime had been committed.

WRENN'S FIGHT FOR REINSTATEMENT

The ex-Court Clerk of Brooklyn Heard by Attorney General Hancock.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Attorney General Hancock gave a hearing to-day on the application of George Wrenn against Otto F. Scheuphaus that he be allowed to begin action in the nature of a quo warranto to oust the latter from his position as clerk of a police court in Brooklyn. The petitioner was removed from the place in May, 1889, and contest the action of the Justice of the court who dismissed him, claiming that he is an honorably discharged soldier, and removable only for cause.

The matter was taken into the courts, and carried to the Court of Appeals on application for a mandamus directing the appointment of Wrenn. The highest court decided that the petitioner's remedy lay with the Attorney General; hence the present application.

Edward M. Grout appeared for Wrenn and H. D. Birdsall for the defendant. Decision was reserved. When Wrenn was removed six years ago, Bernard Degnan took his place, but the latter has since died, and was succeeded by Scheupphaus.

FERRIES FROM ELIZABETH TO NEW-YORK

Rival Companies to Run Boats That Will Touch at Staten Island.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 1.—This city will soon have two rival ferry companies operating between here, Staten Island, and New-York. There is no ferry running between these points now.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by Charles B. Thurston, Gen. W. C. Heppenheimer, and George B. M. Harvey for a ferry company, with $100,000 capital.

An opposition company, which will be controlled largely by Richmond County men, filed articles of incorporation with the Clerk of Union County this morning. The new company's capital is given as $50,000, and the incorporators are Sterling F. Hayward, New-York; Edward P. Doyle, Port Richmond; D. Howard Zeluff and J. W. Mersereau, Mariner's Harbor; David J. Farmer, Elizabeth. Boats will probably be running May 1.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Lyceum Theatre.—The new play, which has been ready at the Lyceum Theatre for some time, written by Oscar Wilde, and entitled "An Ideal Husband," will receive its first representation in this country at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday evening, March 12. The play, as is usual with Mr. Wilde's comedies, is based upon characters and events in English society, and will be acted by Messrs. Kelcey, Le Moyne, Grattan, Tarleton, and Elmer; Misses Irving, Florence, Tyree, and Cameron; Mrs. Walcot and Mrs. Whiffen.

—Eben Plympton Engaged.—It is welcome news that Eben Plympton, a good actor too little seen by the playgoing public, will be in Mrs. Langtry's company during her engagement at Palmer's. He will appear as a blasé French nobleman in "Gossip."

MR. HEWITT DECLINES PAY

He Also Comments on the Rapid Transit Board's Attitude.

IMPROVEMENTS ON MANHATTAN SYSTEM

By That Course Alone, It Seems to Him, Can Rapid Transit Be Secured Without Serious Delay.

By instruction of the Board of Rapid-Transit Railroad Commissioners, at a meeting on Jan. 29 last, Lewis L. Delafield, its Secretary, on Feb. 18 sent to Abram S. Hewitt a request that he transmit to the board a bill for his services as a member of the Committee of Expert Engineers. The compensation for each member of this committee had been fixed by the board at $1,000, and disbursements by the members were also to be paid.

Mr. Hewitt on Feb. 21 sent this response to Mr. Delafield:

When the President of the commission, Mr. Orr, did me the honor to ask me to serve upon the committee, I explained to him that I would be willing to do so as a public service, for which, personally, I would not be willing to receive any remuneration. I cannot, ther

QUESTION OF POLICE PAY

Mr. Andrews Not Agreed With His Fellow Members of the Board.

DOORMAN WAS HURT BY A PRISONER

New Commissioner Opposed to Granting Him Full Compensation While Incapacitated—His Reorganization Plan.

Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, recently appointed a member of the Police Board to succeed John C. Sheehan, is, judging from his action at yesterday's meeting of the board, opposed to allowing a police officer full pay during the time he may be incapacitated by reason of injuries sustained while in the performance of his duties.

Doorman Charles Whittington, attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, applied for full pay for twelve days because of injuries sustained to his foot, having been kicked by a drunken prisoner whom he was removing from the office to the cells.

The facts were sworn to by the applicant, attested by the Sergeant in charge of the desk, and corroborated by the police surgeon who had attended Whittington.

When the matter came to a vote, President Martin and Commissioner Kerwin voted in favor of the application. Commissioner Andrews voted "No."

"It seems to me," he said, "that the applicant could have exercised sufficient caution to prevent being injured by the prisoner, and, therefore, I vote against it. It does not seem to me to be a case where the city should be called upon to pay this officer full pay during his absence from duty."

President Martin said: "This officer was injured in the performance of his duty. He was conducting a drunken prisoner to the cells; in so doing he was attacked and injured to such an extent as to incapacitate him from duty. I do not see how he could guard against it, and I think he is entitled to full pay."

As the vote stood two to one in favor of the application, Whittington will receive full pay during the period he was absent.

Great interest centred in yesterday's meeting, because it was thought the resolutions offered by Commissioner Andrews on Tuesday abolishing the three police inspection districts, and concentrating the power in the Superintendent to make all assignments to duty of members of the force and transfers would come up for final consideration.

The assertion was made at Headquarters that Commissioner Andrews's resolution was illegal, under Section 269 of the Consolidated act. The act provides that no transfer, detailment, or assignment to special duty of any member of the police, except in cases authorized or required by law, shall be made or continued except for police reasons, and in the interest of the public service, and then only by the Board of Police, at a meeting thereof. The same section empowers the Superintendent to make details of members of the force for a period not exceeding three days.

Commissioner Andrews's resolutions, however, were not acted upon. Commissioner Murray was absent from yesterday's meeting, being ill with a severe cold.

When the resolutions came before the meeting, Commissioner Andrews said:

"In regard to these resolutions laid over, as they involve radical changes in the department, and as one of the Commissioners is absent, I will not call them up, as I desire a full vote and all the Commissioners present."

At the close of the meeting Commissioner Andrews was asked whether, in his opinion, his resolutions conflicted with Section 269 of the Consolidation act. He replied:

"My opinion is that the section referred to applies only to special duty and not to the regular work of the members of the force. I think I am very clear on that point. I shall call for a vote on these resolutions at the next meeting whether Commissioner Murray is still sick or not. Public business must be attended to."

Inspector McLaughlin made a report to the board concerning the arrests of Detectives Jacobs and McManus. On the suggestion of President Martin, it was referred to the Superintendent, inasmuch as the case was before the Grand Jury.

A communication was received from Mayor Strong, inclosing a letter from Eleanor B. Hatton, asking that policemen be stationed at Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, in consequence of the danger to which pedestrians were exposed from passing cars. The board established special day and night posts at this point. Two policemen will be detailed there in the day time from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and one policeman will be stationed there from 6 P. M. until midnight.

A petition was presented, signed by William F. Howe and others, asking the board to take some action in behalf of the candidates for patrolmen on the eligible list.

Commissioner Andrews said he had been looking into the matter, and in a short time would ask the board to take some action.

S. N. Baxter of 145 West Forty-fourth Street called attention to the dangerous condition of the sidewalks in front of the old armory at Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets and Broadway. "In the old Tweed times," he wrote, "I resided near a similar sidewalk, and wrote a complaint to Mr. Tweed. It was fixed within a week. I trust I may be as successful now. I am a good Republican, and have great faith in our brave Mayor and in you for the much-needed reform."

The Commissioners smiled and referred the communication to the Board of Health.

At the conclusion of the regular meeting the board went into executive session, with Superintendent Byrnes. Afterward Mr. Byrnes, to whom President Martin had referred all inquirers, said:

"I simply talked with the Commissioners in reference to the discipline of the force."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Franklin County Publishing Company, to print and publish a weekly newspaper and conduct a general job printing business in the village of Saranac Lake, Franklin County; capital, $5,000; Directors—Charles W. Lansing and Helen P. Lansing of Port Henry, and Carl D. Smith of Saranac Lake.

Ellicott Square Company of Buffalo, to purchase Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, and erect a building or buildings thereon; capital, $1,400,000; Directors—William Hengerer, William Hotchkiss, Frederick C. McLautz, Thomas T. Ramsdell, Joseph P. Dudley, George P. Sawyer, John M. Scatcherd, George Urban, Jr., John L. Williams, and Henry W. Sprague of Buffalo, and Robert Winsor of Boston, Mass.

The Spitzenberg Manufacturing Company of New-York City, to manufacture, buy, and sell soda and mineral water apparatus and machinery, and bottlers' supplies; capital, $250,000; Directors—Philip Spitzenberg of Brooklyn; Martin Creedy and George F. Kilgore of New-York City.

The Fulton Chain Telephone and Telegraph Company of Boonville; capital, $4,000; Directors—Dwight B. Sperry and D. Frank Sperry of Old Forge; James Higby and Francena A. Higby of Big Moose; Dennis Cannon of Chases Lake, Daisy L. Glenn of Petries Corners, and Clarence R. Sperry of Boonville.

The Auburn Woolen Company, to manufacture and sell woolen and other goods in Auburn; capital, $100,000; Directors—Stephen D. Metcalf and Jesse M. Metcalf of Providence, R. I.; Manton B. Metcalf, Robert Brundrett, and Edwin R. Dillingham of New-York City.

Hitchcock Lamp Company of Watertown; capital, $100,000; Directors—Roswall P. Flower, Sarah M. Flower, and Emma Keep Schley of New-York City; Emma Flower Taylor and John D. Taylor of Watertown.

WHY ELECTRICITY CAUSES DEATH

Prof. Bleile's Experiments Show that Currents Cause the Arteries to Contract and Drown the Heart.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1.—The very interesting and valuable experiments which Dr. A. M. Bleile of the Ohio State University has been making with regard to the effects of electric shocks upon animal organism have reached a stage where a working theory can be predicated upon the results obtained. This theory is a complete departure from that most commonly accepted. It has been supposed that the cause of death from electricity was the breaking down of the tissues. But the elaborate experiments which Prof. Bleile has made during the last month or more leave no doubt in his mind that death results from a very different cause. He has found by experimenting with a large number of dogs that an electric shock of sufficient intensity to cause death results in a contraction of the arteries, so that they refuse to perform their functions. This throws the blood from the veins upon the heart, and virtually drowns the operation of that vital organ.

The proof of this is found not only in the effects which have been observed in the arteries after death, but in the fact that when nitroglycerine is given before a shock is administered it requires a heavier current to kill. This is due to the well-known action of nitroglycerine in enlarging the arteries and in increasing arterial action.

Curiously enough, it has been found that nitrate of anyl, which also tends to dilate the arteries, does not have any effect if given after the shock has been administered. If some means could be discovered by which the arteries could be dilated after the shock, Dr. Bleile thinks it might be possible to resuscitate a person who has been apparently killed by an electric shock, but until that is done there is apparently no way by which a man killed by electricity can be brought back to life.

The research of Dr. Bleile was inspired by the claim that resuscitation was possible by means of artificial respiration. He experimented at length to see if this were possible, but found that even where the artificial respiration was maintained for two hours there was no favorable result, and no signs of returning life. He is convinced that artificial respiration is of value only in cases where the shock has been so slight as to cause simple insensibility.

It is well established by these experiments also that the heart continues to beat for an hour or more in its vain effort to compel the arteries to perform the task for which nature designed them. If some means could be applied which would enlarge the arteries after a shock, then resuscitation, in the vase majority of cases of electrocution, would be possible.

The experiments of Dr. Bleile demonstrate the painlessness of death from electric shock, and, as they have been made in the most careful manner and by a man of thorough scientific training and ability, they may be taken as conclusive.

It has been found that death is caused by currents of different intensities and volumes. The voltage may be low if the ampereage is high, and vice versa. The minimum current required to kill a healthy dog of average size was found to be about fifty volts of two-tenths of an ampere, continued for three seconds.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The shirt manufacturing firm of L. Gordon & Co. of 17 and 19 White Street has sold out to Light & Tuchmann, and some of the firm's creditors claim that it has disposed of its property with intent to defraud its creditors. The firm transferred stock valued at $20,000 and assigned claims to the amount of $20,000 to Light & Tuchmann, but for what consideration creditors say they have been unable to learn. Mr. Gordon has also given a mortgage on his residence, 254 Madison Street, to Mr. Tuchmann, for $7,000. Deputy Sheriff Helmberger received two attachments yesterday against L. Gordon & Co., which were obtained by David Leventritt for Hyman Schnitzer for $4,330, and N. Henry Rothschild & Co. for $836. A lis pendens was filed on Mr. Gordon's real estate at 254 Madison Street on behalf of Mr. Schnitzer. The insurance companies, it is stated, have not paid the insurance on Gordon's former place of business, at 21 Walker Street, which was burned on July 24, 1894, and the recent disclosures at the trial of the "firebugs" has again brought attention to the fire. Some time after the fire Gordon, it is stated, assigned the insurance policies, aggregating about $53,000, to secure the debt he owed to the H. B. Claflin Company and F. Vietor & Achells. Goldsmith & Doherty, attorneys for the H. B. Claflin Company, said yesterday that suit has been commenced by them against the various insurance companies on all the policies.

—The firm of Talamo & Smolinsky, which manufactures shirts under the style of the Empire Outing Shirt Company, at 52 Leonard Street, has failed. Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney received an execution yesterday against the firm for $2,518 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, and an attachment for $635 in favor of F. Vietor & Achells. Goldsmith & Doherty, who represent the claims of the H. B. Claflin Company for $2,518, and the Gilbert Manufacturing Company for $2,700, and E. S. Jaffray & Co. for $506, took possession of the stock of shirts at 52 Leonard Street yesterday under a bill of sale which the firm had given to the H. B. Claflin Company. The removal of the goods caused great excitement in the neighborhood, many operatives who had made shirts for the firm being there to claim money for their work.

—Milton S. Gulterman, assignee of the tobacco firm of I. Hamburger & Co. of 174 Water Street, said yesterday that he had taken possession of the firm's place of business and had been very busy looking after outside matters in connection with its affairs. From what he was able to learn he estimated the liabilities to be about $300,000, the greater part of which is to banks and bankers for loans on tobacco as collateral, and that the amount due to merchandise creditors is not large. It will require some time to get at the value of the assets.

—M. Warley Platzek obtained two attachments here yesterday against S. Waxelbaum & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods at Macon, Ga., in favor of Myers & Wallach for $2,163, and the Williamantic Linen Company for $1,040, and attached a policy of insurance for $4,500 due the firm in the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. Advices from Macon last evening said that J. W. Cabaniss, cashier of the Exchange Bank of that city, has been appointed temporary receiver for the firm.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $20,000 against Archer Harmon of Louisville, Ky., in favor of John N. C. Stockton of Jacksonville, Fla., for the amount due on three notes made in September and November, 1893. The Sheriff levied on insurance policies on the steamer Idaho, said to have been wrecked off Cape Hatteras.

—David A. Alden, cashier of the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven, Conn., was appointed receiver of the Bollinger German Remedy Company of Madison, by Judge Ralph Wheeler, yesterday, on application of George E. Butler and the estate of Edwin M. Butler, stockholders. Liabilities, $5,000.

—The Martins Bank, Limited, obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Patterson and a jury, against William C. Coffin and Walter Stanton, composing the firm of Coffin & Stanton, for $12,851.04 on a draft. Coffin & Stanton did not defend the action.

—Deputy Sheriff McGivney has placed a keeper in the office of the American Manufacturing and Engineering Company, at 143 Liberty Street, and in the factory, at 135 Washington Street, on attachments in favor of Frank E. Kinsman for $1,967 and J. Jones for $112.

—The schedules of the Empire Metal Working Company of 552 West Thirty-sixth Street show liabilities of $6,300, nominal assets of $17,243, and actual assets of $6,141.

—J. H. Henfield, dry goods dealer, of New-London, Conn., made an assignment yesterday to H. B. Caulkins. His assets are estimated at $9,000, and his liabilities at $11,000.

—W. E. Price, G. E. M. Whitney, and J. L. Woods, doing business as the Pearl Manufacturing Company, Montreal and Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities, $35,000.

Low-Priced Cotton.

From The Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.

If four-cent cotton does not decrease the cotton acreage this year, it will at least decrease the ability of the cotton raiser to increase the cotton acreage next year.

AT LAW OVER THE STOCKS

John V. Lewis Causes the Arrest of Col. W. M. Grosvenor.

SALE OF SECURITIES THE ISSUE

Lewis Complains of Fraud and Misrepresentation and the Colonel Says the Charges Are All Nonsense.

Col. William M. Grosvenor, well known as a promoter, inventor, and editor, with offices at 154 and 111 Nassau Street, was arrested yesterday and held in $2,000 bail. His bondsmen were D. Ogden Mills and Nathaniel Tuttle.

The arrest was made on an order issued by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, on the complaint of John V. Lewis, formerly President of the Matrix Manufacturing Company, which was organized by Col. Grosvenor. Mr. Lewis charges that Col. Grosvenor, by "fraud and misrepresentation," induced him to buy certain stock in the matrix company.

In his affidavit Mr. Lewis says that he met Col. Grosvenor some time prior to March 16, 1891, and the defendant said that the matrix company was in need of money to carry on and develop its business, and asked Mr. Lewis to buy some of the treasury stock, the money for the sale of which was to be used as working capital. Grosvenor, he says, was the manager and a Director in the concern, which is incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey, and has a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 10,000 shares at $10 each.

On these representations, Mr. Lewis says, he bought from Col. Grosvenor 200 shares of the supposed treasury stock, giving a check for $2,000. He made the check payable to "William H. Grosvenor, Trustee," and says it is customary for treasury stock to be placed in the hands of a Trustee, and that when he drew the check he believed he was drawing it to the person entitled to it.

Mr. Lewis declares he became President and a Director of the company, when he found out that he had not received "treasury stock," but that the stock was a part of that which was the personal property of the defendant, and therefore none of the money that he gave Col. Grosvenor went into the treasury of the company to be used for developing the business.

An affidavit of W. T. Heald, Treasurer of the company, attached to the complaint, sets forth that all the stock of the company was issued to Col. Grosvenor for patents and property rights, and that 4,900 shares were transferred back to the company to be placed in the treasury and sold for the development of the business, which was the development, perfection, and sale of the electro matrix machine.

The President of the company, he says, was Erastus Wiman, but Col. Grosvenor was the real head and manager of the concern. Lewis told him of buying some treasury stock, the money for which was to develop the business, but he says there was no sale of treasury stock entered on the books, although 200 shares that stood in the books in Grosvenor's name were transferred to Lewis, but no money was paid into the treasury.

Col. Grosvenor was seen after his arrest. He said: "Lewis only brought this suit to forestall one that I was about to bring against him, and of which intention on my part I had written to him only a few days ago. I am the holder of notes and judgments against Lewis for about $3,900, for the balance of money due on a contract, and this is exclusive of the damages, which have not as yet been assessed.

"The debt of Lewis was contracted under a contract that he made with me in January, 1893, to take charge of the matrix company, pay all its debts, run it entirely, and manage its affairs. He made a contract to do this, and in September last, not being able to keep his contract, he gave up the Presidency of the company, leaving these debts still unsettled.

"The contract was made with me as the controlling stockholder, and when I asked him for payment he put me off, and finally got ugly about it. As soon as I told him that I was going to bring suit he at once trumped up this action, the value of which may be imagined from the fact that the first thing Lewis's lawyer wanted to know when he brought the suit was whether we could not compromise matters. I told him I had nothing to compromise. As I am a non-resident, and live in Englewood, he, of course, could make me give bonds.

"Now, as for his assertion that he did not get the stock he was to get. That is all nonsense. I sold him the stock as trustee, and he knew that he was getting the stock of other parties for whom I held it as trustee, and he made out his check in that way."

ACCUSES HIS FELLOW-LAWYER.

Tampering with a Witness Charged—The Lie Was Passed.

"This man tampered with our witness, your Honor!"

"You are a liar, Sir! a liar!"

"Hah!"

"Huh!"

"You did; I repeat it. You tampered with our witness."

"And I repeat, Sir; you are a liar, and you know it."

"I'll—"

"Come—"

"Gentlemen, you forget where you are. How dare you use such language here. I'll commit you both for contempt."

"But he tamp—"

"He lies, your Honor."

"Gentlemen! Gentlemen!" and Chief Justice Ehrlich's gavel came down with a rap that made the court officers jump and brought instant silence. The belligerents were two lawyers, James T. Williamson and Herman Frank, who were on opposite sides in a case that was on the calendar of the City Court. Mr. Williamson's client was the Eastmans Company, wholesale meat dealers. Mr. Frank's client was Mrs. Caroline W. L. Weinstock, the reputed owner of a butcher's shop known as the Gramercy Market. The Eastmans Company sued to recover a bill for meat amounting to $471.28.

When quiet had been restored, Mr. Williamson, who had accused Mr. Frank, explained his case. He said:

"We sold goods, your Honor, to W. L. Weinstock. They were delivered at her shop. When we sued, the defendant claimed that she did not own the shop, and was not responsible for the goods.

"I had a witness named Juch, who told me that he would testify that the defendant owned the shop. When the case came to trial last term before Justice Van Wyck in the City Court, and I called Juch to the stand he testified directly contrary to what he said he would. This change in the witness's testimony, I believe, was caused by the defendant's lawyer.

"Not only did he do these things I have stated, but he held up a secret order charm so that the witness could see it."

"That's a lie," exclaimed Mr. Frank, getting excited once more. "I dislike to say such a thing, but all these charges are false, and the gentleman knows them to be false."

"They are true," replied Mr. Williamson, "and I refer your Honor to the minutes of the trial, and to Justice Van Wyck."

"The gentleman tells a lie when he says I tampered with the witness," declared Mr. Frank. "The witness is a client of mine, and I had a right to talk with him. I did nothing improper, and could stand on my reputation as an honorable lawyer."

"I have put my charges in an affidavit," replied Williamson, "and will only add, your Honor, that this is a case of jugglery all through. There are two W. L. Weinstocks. When we sue one, the other claims the shop, and when we sue the other the first one again claims it.

"When Juch went back on his testimony, I asked permission to withdraw a jurer and stop the trial. Judge Van Wyck allowed me to do so."

Justice Ehrlich will pass on the merits of the case soon.

ACTOR MANTELL ASKS RELIEF.

Would Pay Carolina Mantell $25 Alimony in Place of $100 Demanded.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Andrews, by Lawyer Mooney, acting for Robert B. Mantell, the actor, to open the default taken against him on Feb. 16, 1894, and to allow him to pay $25 a week alimony on account of $100 a week awarded to Caroline Mantell when she got a divorce from him several years ago.

Mantell is now playing in Brooklyn, and it is the first time that he has been within the jurisdiction of the court since the decree was entered against him. Lawyer De Mott got an order as soon as he heard that Mantell was to play in Brooklyn, to make the Sheriff of this county deliver over to him all the papers in the suit, so that he could have the Sheriff of Kings County arrest the actor. At the same time, Lawyer Mooney got an order staying all the proceedings until the case could be heard in Chambers.

In support of the motion, Lawyer Mooney said that it was impossible for Mantell to pay the full alimony, as he was not making the money demanded, and he desired to purge himself of the contempt, so he could pay the $25 a week until he could pay more. It was claimed that the plaintiff, Mrs. Mantell, is an actress, and is now playing with a company out West, and was making a good salary, being in no need of money. It was also alleged that she owned a house in Ninety-fifth Street.

Lawyer De Mott, for Mrs. Mantell, said that his client was compelled to travel with a small company in order to support her two children, and that she could not live on $25 a week. She had contracted debts on account of her husband's failure to support her, one of which was a bill of $450 for the schooling of the two children. He said that she did not own the house in Ninety-fifth Street, as foreclosure proceedings had been brought on account of the mortgage, the interest on which had not been paid for a year. He said, also, that he went to Augustus Pitou, Mantell's manager, and offered to accept $2,300 to settle the back alimony, so as to give Mrs. Mantell the chance of saving the house, but that Pitou refused to pay. The back alimony amounts to $4,500.

Justice Andrews took the papers and reserved decision.

GUILFOYLE LOSES THE SUIT.

Claimed He Had Bought a Stable Under a Misrepresentation.

The trial of the suit for the annulment of a bill of sale brought by James F. Guilfoyle against Catherine R. Pierce was continued yesterday before Judge Russell.

The defense called F. Parmelee Jones as a witness. During the sessions of the Lexow Committee in the city, Jones was much sought after, as it was alleged that he could give valuable information on the subject of "green goods," and of the relations of the dealers with Justice Divver. He was out of the country, however, and the committee was compelled to get along without him. He is the brother of the defendant in the case.

He was called upon to testify as to the leases on the property on which the stable was situated, that Guilfoyle alleges Mrs. Pierce got him to purchase under false representations. He swore that he had the lease made out in his name and transferred to his sister. Lawyer Bien, for the plaintiff, asked the witness if he was financially responsible at that time, but an objection was put in by Judge Lynn, and the court sustained him.

Judge Russell found for the defendant. He said that the plaintiff had ample opportunity to examine his purchase even before he paid for it, and that it was nonsense to suppose he had paid out $11,000 for the business purely on the representations of the defendant. "If he did such a thing," said the Judge, "then he ought to have a guardian appointed for himself."

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

March Term to Open Next Week—The Case of John R. Tait.

The March term of the United States courts will begin on Monday next, when Judge Townsend will sit in the Equity branch.

Judge Brown, who has been confined to his home during the last three weeks through illness, will preside in the Admiralty branch.

The Court of Appeals will open on Tuesday. Judges Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman will be on the bench.

As soon as Judge Benedict returns from Florida the criminal branch of the Federal courts will be opened, probably March 13, when United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane will move for the speedy trial of John R. Tait, the alleged defaulting paying teller of the Chemical National Bank.

Tait's trial has been delayed pending argument on a demurrer to the indictment, and a claim by counsel for the defense that Tait is suffering from incipient paresis. He is charged with converting to his own use $15,000 of the bank's money.

Did Not Indict the Detectives.

The Grand Jury yesterday refused to return indictments against Detectives Jacobs and McManus on the charges of alleged burglary and conspiracy perferred against them by the agents of the Parkhurst Society.

The jury did not even care to hear the evidence of the two detectives or their ten witnesses after hearing the statement of Inspector McLaughlin, upon whose advice the detectives worked after they discovered what they claim was an attempt to mislead them.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Patrick Hodgins is not satisfied with the provision made for him in the will of his brother, Thomas Hodgins, who died on Dec. 14 last, leaving an estate estimated to be worth over $50,000. Patrick, under the will of his brother, was bequeathed the property 206 East Seventy-fifth Street, and also $500 in cash. The rest of the estate was left to his brother, James Hodgins, and his nieces, Jennie and Ann Purcell. The objections interposed in behalf of Patrick are that his brother was not of sound mind when he signed the will, and that it was obtained by undue influence.

—James Matthew Keene, who was arrested at the Hotel Marlborough Feb. 5, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of embezzlement of £1,900 from Elder, Dempster & Co., African shipping merchants of Liverpool, England. Keen, who was represented by ex-Speaker Sulzer, waived examination. He was held for extradition, and will be taken back to Liverpool by Detective Superintendent Laybourne, who arrived a few days ago to take charge of the prisoner.

—An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by Nellie F. Brown, a professional nurse, against John W. Foster, the President of the Forty-second Street Railroad Company, to recover $15,000 damages for personal injuries received on March 12, 1893, by falling on the ice in front of his house, 54 Irving Place.

—After finishing up the business in the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday, Judge Pardon C. Williams adjourned the court until April 2, at 10:30 A. M. He will return to his home in Watertown, where he is to hold court during the month of March.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day:

Gertrude Dean, by guardian, &c., vs. Miners Raplee, appellant.—Argued by Elmer E. Charles for appellant, Eugene M. Bartlett for respondent.

Thomas Jones vs. Ferdinand S. M. Blun and another, appellant.—Argued by B. F. Wright for appellants, E. C. Aiken for respondent.

Railroad Equipment Company vs. Mitchell S. Blair, appellant.—Argued by Frank S. Smith for appellant, Gherardi Davis for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday is: Nos. 107, 108, 110, 106, 112, 113, 116, 120.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

170—Estate of Bernard Toch. Estate of Catharine Duffy at 1:30 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Charles Meade, Magdalena Kensing, Thomas L. Smith, William Joseph Kerr.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referee Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Luke vs. Everett—Appleton L. Clark.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Harris Rosenthal vs. Morris Franklin—James J. Nealls.

PRESIDENT LEWIS'S PROPOSITION

Would Have Regulations Requiring that Children Be Kept Off the Streets on Which Are Trolley Tracks.

President Daniel T. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, speaking of the trolley fatalities yesterday, said:

"Most of the accidents occur to children. Now, in some European cities, where they have gone through the experience that we are having here, regulations have been made requiring the children to keep off the streets where the tracks are. The police see that the law is enforced, and children are compelled to play on the side streets.

"If we had such a law here the police would quickly learn to enforce it, and the children would not be allowed to play on the thoroughfares where cars run. I think that would prevent a great many accidents.

"When you look at it, we have not had so very many accidents. During 1894 we carried 100,000,000 people, and yet we killed only. 8. It is true that during the first year after electricity was introduced many people were killed, but the number has been constantly decreasing since.

"I notice that many more accidents occur during the Winter than in the Summer time. This is due, in a large measure, to the fact that the tracks are slippery and the cars cannot be stopped easily. Another thing is that closed cars are run in the Winter time. On the open cars in Summer people have a good view on all sides and keep out of danger. I think that it is a mistake to close the platform on the track side of the car. This is responsible for a great many accidents.

"The cars are not run too fast, except in rare instances. A motorman who runs his car too fast should be arrested and punished. The too high rate of speed is responsible for only a very few of the accidents. But the great thing is to keep the children off the streets."

The records show that some of the school children killed were not playing in the streets, but were compelled to cross the tracks in going to and from the schools.

California Gold Production.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

The indications are that this State will show a larger actual increase in production this year than any of the other gold-producing States. The falling off in production has been due in part to the closing of the hydraulic mines, representing an annual output of $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. The hope that these mines will soon start up again restrained capitalists from putting their money into the more expensive quartz mines until within the last year or two. Under the Caminetti law nearly fifty hydraulic mines have received permits to recommence operations; but this was too late in the season for them to contribute to the output of last year. These mines, and others of the same class, will be in successful operation this year. During the last two years there has also been a greater interest in the development of quartz mines, and many that had been abandoned are now being successfully operated.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:32|Sun sets...5:52|Moon sets... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:20	11:54	5:18	5:27
Governors Island	11:35	11:35	5:58	5:56
Hell Gate	1:28	1:28	7:26	7:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Caracas, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	.....	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	1:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Fontabelle, Windward Islands	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) March 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Feb. 20; Burgundia, Gibraltar, Feb. 14; Flaxman, St. Lucia, Feb. 20; Madiana, St. Thomas, Feb. 24; New-York, Southampton, Feb. 23; Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 15; Russia, Hamburg, Feb. 18; Suevia, Gibraltar, Feb. 18; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Feb. 16.

SUNDAY, March 3.—Aurania, Liverpool, Feb. 23; La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 23; Scotia, Gibraltar, Feb. 17.

MONDAY, March 4.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Feb. 21; Aleppo, Gibraltar, Feb. 17; Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 22; Finance, Colon, Feb. 24; Veendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 20; Yumuri, Havana, Feb. 28.

TUESDAY, March 5.—Adirondack, Kingston, Feb. 28; Belgenland, Antwerp, Feb. 23; Massachusetts, London, Feb. 21; Manhanset, Swansea, Feb. 19; Port Jackson, St. Lucia, Feb. 23.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—Copoc, St. Lucia, Feb. 25; Havel, Bremen, Feb. 26; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Salier, Bremen, Feb. 23; Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 27; Vigilancia, Havana, March 2; Werra, Genoa, Feb. 21.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, March 1.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Byrne, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Holguin, (Norw.,) Andresen, Philadelphia, in ballast to W. W. Hurlburt.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Montego Bay Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Pawnee, Ingram, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Comal, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS San Marcos, Evans, Galveston Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Lebanon, Hand, Boston.

SS Berks, Ireland, Philadelphia.

SS Pawnee, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Vallat, Marseilles Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Cyril, (Br.,) Evans, Maranham Jan. 26, with mdse. and one passenger to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

Bark Annie Reed, Welt, Rosario 71 ds, with mdse. to Flint & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Mary A. Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ellis, Liverpool 45 days, with salt to order—vessel to W. W. Parker.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9 P. M.—S. W., light air, cloudy and thick haze.

Sailed.

SS Alsatia, for Newcastle, England; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Harrisburg, for Philadelphia; Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.; State of Texas, for Brunswick, &c.; Salisbury, for Port Royal; Imperial Prince, for Montevideo, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Maumee Outer, Middle, and Inner Range Light Stations, Ohio.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on the opening of navigation, 1895, and the establishment of the Manhattan Range Lights, the lights of these three ranges, on the W. side of Maumee Bay, and on the S. E. bank of the Maumee River, will no longer be required as aids to navigation and will be discontinued. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 22, Nos. 1,115, 1,116, 1,117, 1,118, 1,119, and 1,120, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Pages 37 and 38.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 1.—SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nichol, from New-York Feb. 19 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York Feb. 20, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day at 1:30 P. M.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New-York Feb. 13 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Leenaer, from New-York Feb. 11 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Enwright, from New-York Jan. 1, arr. at Buenos Ayres Jan. 28.

SS City of Edinburgh, (Br.,) Capt. Frame, from New-York Dec. 27, arr. at East London Feb. 6.

SS Alecto, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Feb. 9, arr. at London to-day.

SS Armenia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Feb. 16, arr. at London to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at noon to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York Feb. 16 for Dover, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Feb. 16, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New-York Feb. 16, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Attila, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New-York Feb. 9 for Dover, passed Scilly to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELISABETH KAHL, Hertha Kahl, Wanda Lose, Lina Kirchner, Martha Kahl, Lina Duwe, Margaretha Drewes, all of full age; Lucy Muller, infant residing with Mr. Muller at No. 11 Odenberger Str., Berlin, Germany; Clara Muller, infant residing with Mr. Muller at No. 11 Odenberger Str., Berlin, Germany; Amalia Muller, infant residing with Mr. Ihm at 11 Konigsberger Str., Berlin, Germany; Martin Muller, infant residing with Mr. Sackbarth at 72-73 Park Str., Berlin, Germany; Elise Muller, residing with Mr. Kaufmann at 24

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

CAUSES OF DECREASED EARNINGS

President Maxwell's Explanation—A Decrease of $2,307,315 in the Gross and $1,638,289 in the Net.

The annual report issued by the management of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey yesterday is a short document, containing a condensed statement of the company's financial condition. It shows a decrease in earnings of $2,307,315 gross and $1,638,289 net.

President J. Rogers Maxwell thus explains the decrease in gross earnings during 1894: "$1,517,951.62 was due to the smaller receipts from transportation of anthracite coal, $343,158.95 to shrinkage in passenger receipts, and the remainder to reduced receipts for merchandise freights. These diminished earnings were offset to the extent of $678,746.71 by reduction in operating expense appertaining in great part to the coal traffic, but corresponding reductions in passenger and general freight departments could not be made without prejudice to the service of these departments, in which it is reasonable to expect rapid recovery."

President Maxwell further says: "The operating expenses as stated cover, as heretofore, all expenditures for repairs, and include $297,521.87 charged for reduction in value of equipment, and other property, together with $229,078.79 expended for renewal of bridges, substitution of heavier rails, and other extraordinary outlays, the requirements for which, during the ensuing year, will be very small. The anthracite properties controlled by, and tributary to, your lines, including several new mines of large value opened in 1894, have a capacity largely in excess of the tonnage heretofore transported. A number of new industries have located in your territory during the year, and may be expected to contribute an important addition to the merchandise traffic.

"It will be remembered that the earnings of the company showed a steady annual increase from $11,424,675 in 1887 to $14,967,956 in 1893, and it is fair to expect a resumption of average income with a general improvement in business throughout the country. Regarding the situation as a temporary one, and due largely to general trade conditions throughout the country, the board felt justified in continuing through the year the payment of the regular 7 per cent. dividend."

Following is the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1894:

ASSETS.

Railroad and appurtenances	$31,941,142
Other property and real estate	3,718,848
Cost of equipment, less depreciation charged off	14,165,384
Stocks in other companies	7,731,513
Bonds in other companies	14,832,308
Cash on hand	886,514
Accounts due	1,936,693
Bills receivable	4,745,717
Materials, &c	364,521
Total	$80,369,044

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$22,497,000
Bonds and mortgages	48,663,100
Temporary loans	800,000
Current cash liabilities	1,005,823
Interest and rentals due	1,033,351
Other indebtedness and accrued charges	1,672,416
Contingent fund	485,291
Profit and loss	4,212,062
Total	$80,369,044

The bonded indebtedness was increased during the year $1,597,000. Of this amount $1,500,000 was in new general mortgage bonds, and $100,000 was in a real estate bond.

Trying to Settle Vexatious Questions.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Central traffic lines and members of the Western Trunk Line Committee were in conference all day to-day trying to decide several vexatious questions. The question of Western commissions in Eastern territory was first taken up, and the sentiment seemed to be in favor of their abolition, but no definite action was taken. The greater part of the session was spent in the discussion of the payment of differentials by the Canadian Pacific at Canadian ports. No understanding was arrived at, and the matter will be taken up again to-morrow morning. There was not a full representation of lines. Among those absent was the Erie, without which no binding action can be taken. It is understood it will be represented to-morrow.

Owing to the withdrawal of the Southern Pacific's elbow tickets, the Union Pacific's demand that it be allowed to pay a commission on second-class passenger business eastbound from California has been withdrawn.

A Broad Gauge Project Collapses.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—The Broad Gauge Railway Company, in which considerable Boston, New-York, and Baltimore capital is invested, has collapsed. Suits were begun in the Supreme Court at Yarmouth yesterday for amounts which foot up more than $38,000. The parties bringing the actions are W. B. Strang, Jr., of Baltimore for hire of mules, return of the same to Baltimore, feed, maintenance, insurance, &c., $19,650; E. K. Spinney, account rendered, $7,900; Parker, Eakins & Co., account, $7,800; Jacob Bingay, cash loaned, $2,000; Savage, Bridgeo & Jones, engineers, salaries, $710; total, $38,024. It is estimated that $10,000 will be required to settle the present liabilities. Mr. Spinney arrived from Boston yesterday, but returned again, accompanied by William B. and John Strang. This is the company in which the Boston firm of Farrar, Burdett & Co. is interested.

Inter-State Law Not Amended.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the House to-day Mr. Storer (Rep., Ohio,) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, with amendments recommended by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, to amend section 10 of the Inter-State Commerce law. It abolishes the penalty of imprisonment of the agent or employé of the corporation guilty of violating the law, and making the offense a misdemeanor on the part of the corporation itself, liable to a penalty of $5,000. The corporation shall also be liable in damages to any person injured by the violation of the law.

Strong opposition to the bill was manifested by Populist Congressmen and a few others, and the motion failed for lack of a two-thirds vote. The count stood yeas 167, nays 103.

Assistant Superintendent Resigns.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—The resignation of W. W. Wallace, Assistant Superintendent of the New-York Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, was announced here to-day. Mr Wallace terminated his connection with the company last night and was succeeded by Peter M. Bowman, formerly freight agent of the road here and more recently in charge of the freight transfer office at Harlem River. Mr. Wallace has been in the employ of the company for forty years.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The House of Representatives in Washington yesterday passed the bill to amend the acts forbidding certain railroad grants so as to extend till Jan. 1, 1897, the time within which persons entitled to purchase any of the forfeited lands shall be permitted to do so, and with a proviso that actual residence on the part of the purchaser shall now be required if the land be fenced or cultivated.

—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad managers deny the reports that the company was compelled to borrow money to pay the interest on the bonds of the Central Railway of Ohio, which it guarantees.

—F. A. Jacobs, formerly Traveling Agent for the Erie, has been appointed agent at La Crosse, Wis., for the New-York, Lake Erie and Western, the Erie Dispatch, and The Union Steamship Company, taking effect on the 1st of this month.

—J. A. Robinson, General Manager of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf, is negotiating with the Illionis Central for the establishment of a through line of steamers between New-Orleans and the port of Tampico.

—A meeting of bondholders of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad has been called for the 11th inst. to consider the advisability of separating that property from the Reading system.

—At the annual meeting of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company in Philadelphia last Thursday the old Board of Directors and executive officers were re-elected.

—The Directors of the Old Colony Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable April 1, to stockholders of record.

—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says that work is soon to begin on the Little Rock and Pacific Railroad from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

—The Palmer & Monson Street Railway Company, with a capital of $60,000, was organized in Palmer, Mass., last Thursday night.

—W. P. Griswold resigned his position as Commercial Agent of the Michigan Central Road in Chicago, to take effect on the 1st inst.

—John M. Egan, formerly President of the Great Western Railroad, is now General Manager of the Colorado Midland.

—Receiver Walker of Atchison says that the cotton traffic this year is the best that the Atchison system ever had.

—Frank Reed, General Passenger Agent of the Monon, has gone to Florida for a few weeks' rest.

—L. P. Farmer, Passenger Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, is in Chicago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ONLY A FEW SALES REPORTED BY BROKERS YESTERDAY.

Some West Side Dwellings Among the Number—A Sixteenth Street Business Building.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George and Thomas C. Edgar, to George F. Johnson, the four-story brownstone dwelling 28 West Sixty-ninth Street, 21 by 100.5.

Mr. Thomas A. Howell has sold to Mr. Hall of Hall & Ruckel the four-story brick building 102 Barclay Street, 21.8 by 75.3, at $40,000.

The Rev. Dr. Judson has sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 106 West Seventy-ninth Street, 15 by 76.8, at $17,000.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher was the broker in the sale of 118 West Seventy-ninth Street, hitherto reported. The price was about $40,000.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers and Jacob Hirsh have resold the property 11 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92, to Martin Johnson, who will at once begin the erection there of a seven-story business building.

Mr. John N. Golding has sold for D. M. Koehler, at $15,000, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 311 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Charles Stegmayer has bought, at $10,500, the property 318 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2, and will erect a five-story flat there.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for Thomas Stillman, to Henry Brummer, the four-story brick dwelling 226 West Thirty-sixth Street, size 22 by 60 by 100, for $18,500.

Gutwillig Brothers and Jacob Hirsh bought of Robert W. Taller, 11 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92, and sold it to Martin Johnsen, who will at once erect a seven-story first-class warehouse, with elevator, steam heat, electric light, and all modern improvements.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 308 East Eightieth Street, two-story brick stable, by John Kriete of 311 East Eightieth Street; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 97 and 99 Charles Street, and 100 and 102 Perry Street, three-story brick stable, by Giblin & Taylor; cost, $45,000.

No. 765 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, four-story brick flat, by William Walsh of 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; cost, $15,000.

No. 859 Tenth Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Thomas Stillman of 222 Greenwich Street; cost, $18,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Curry & Ferguson of 57 West Ninety-first Street; cost, $44,000.

Forty-third Street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by William P. Roprig of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; cost, $88,000.

Nineteth Street, southwest corner of Madison Avenue, seven-story brick flat, by William C. G. Wilson of 217 East Ninety-fourth Street; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, one-story frame shed, by Louis F. Haffen of 639 Courtlandt Avenue; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Sixth Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Hirsh, Kahn of Gerard Avenue; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Sixth Avenue, three five-story brick flats, &c., by Hirsh Kahn; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Hartley Haligh of 1,944 Madison Avenue; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 58.4 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Stephen J. Egan of 348 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; cost not given.

No. 108 West Ninety-first Street, by John W. Gardner, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,400.

No. 1,805 Amsterdam Avenue, by Charles A. Briggs, alterations to four-story brick tenement, &c.; cost, $1,200.

No. 511 Washington Street, by Carrie Mitchell, alterations to two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 158 East Thirty-ninth Street, by James Rozell, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $90.

No. 16 Clinton Street, by Henry M. Greenberg, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 1.

AVENUE A, 1,333; Jacob Roth and wife to Ida Kafka $36,000

115TH ST, n s, 126 ft e of Park Av, 29x100.11; John T. Gallagher and wife to Pauline Levi 25,000

LUDLOW ST, 151; Moritz Kafka and wife to Jacob Roth 32,000

118TH ST, 278 West; George Gerlach and wife to Margaretha Holscher. 24,000

114TH ST, 311 East; Marie A. Maeder to Bernhard Lohmann and another. 9,500

16TH ST, s s, 150.6 ft e of Avenue A, 50x75; George P. Andrae to Catharine T. Siebert 1

MONTGOMERY ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 25x93.4; Gerson Hyman and wife to Jacob Guterman, one-fourth part 2,287

13TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 28x103.3; same to same, one-fourth part 245

68TH ST, 39 West; Peter Wagner and wife to Mary B. Cannon 32,500

107TH ST, s s, 33 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.11; Joseph Byk to Frances V. Perlin 15,000

49TH ST, n s, 194.8 ft e of 2d Av, 17.4 x100.5; Lawrence McCormick to Lena Hershkovitz 8,500

107TH ST, 83 East; Bertha Schiff to Joseph Byk, ex property and 1

112TH ST, n s, 343 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Max Altmayer, referee, to Albert L. Foss 600

SOUTH 5TH AV, 55; Jonas Kolb and wife to Rachel Gladke 57,500

31ST ST, 106 West; James O. West and wife to Daniel D. Lawson 1

77TH AV, w s, 40.4 ft n of 22d St, 40.4 x100; Daniel D. Lawson and others to James O. West 1

71ST ST, n s, 483.4 ft e of West End Av, 15.9x102.2; Adolph Rusch and wife to Ellen McK. Gunning 1

35TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25 x98.9; Ella S. Conkling to John Strong 33,000

31ST ST, 126 West; James O. West and wife to Daniel D. Lawson and another 1

27TH ST, 119 to 123 West; same to same 1

16TH ST, n s, 216.10 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92; Jacob Hirsch and wife to Martin Johnson 100

16TH ST, 9 East; Floyd Bailey and others to Robert W. Taller 1

38TH ST, 235 East; Simon Herman and Hyman Israel and wives to Charles Laue 100

40TH ST, 320 West; Franziska Kullmann and husband to William Ewert and another 17,800

57TH ST, 20 and 22 West; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, &c., of Caroline S. Ellis, deceased, and John T. and Jane A. Martin, to John W. Ellis 250,000

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and 56 and 58 Liberty St, and adjoining strip; New-York Realty Company to Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut, one-half interest 1

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and 56 and 58 Liberty St and adjoining strip; Lydia A. Bliss to New-York Realty Company 1

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 26, map of lands of Gibbons & Seaman, 7th Ward; Maurice Salvin to Asher Salwen 1

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and 56 and 58 Liberty St and adjoining strip; Charles A. Macy, Jr., and Francis H. Macy, Jr., and wives to Lydia A. Bliss 1

GREENWICH ST, e s, 17.1 ft n of Reade St, 19.3x99.7x20x25.3x14.6x70, and other property; Charles E. Butler to Edwin M. Harrison 65,000

CANAL ST, 486 to 490; Ambrose K. Ely to Charles Israel and others 1

11TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 22x 94.10; Edward Holland to John McCabe 19,500

MACDOUGAL ST, s w corner of West Washington Place, 55x44x12x 6x43x44.6; Pauline M. Proctor to the Ashford Company 1

BROOME ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 25x100; Bernhard Rosenstock and wife to Jacob Rieser ex. prop. and 1

64TH ST, s s, 415 ft w of 9th Av, 18 x100.5; Simon Bing, Jr., and others to Matilda Michaelis 25,000

69TH ST, 257 West; George Harlow and wife to Samuel K. McGuire 1

42D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 20 x100.4; Lewis Heyman and another, executors, &c., of Samuel L. Isaacs, to Julius Weber 34,325

8TH AV, 880; Anna Sutherland to Conrad Alheidt 1

68TH ST, n s, 128 ft e of Colmbus Av, 22x100.5; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Susan E. Watkins 1

69TH ST, n s, 505 ft w of 10th Av, 40x100; Margaret J. Seely and husband to Emma M. Zinsser 17,500

94TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to Christiana Brandt 18,500

1ST AV, 1,365; Solomon Cohn to Maurice Rapp and Sarah Baum 1

1ST AV, e s, 17.2 ft s of 83d St, 25x 84; Solomon Schwarz and wife to Frida Schwarz 26,000

WOODRUFF AV, s w s, Lot 54, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania; the Real Estate Trust Company, trustee of Henry Swords, (deceased,) to Amalia K. Hofmann 9,000

128TH ST, n s, 173.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x99.11; Mary E. Pollock to Howard Williams 1

111TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 24.9x100.11; Joseph H. Well to Hugo Josephy 22,500

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; George R. Schieffelin and wife to rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church 15,000

119TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Frances A. Hunter to Hattie W. Leary 19,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 105th St, 80.9x irregular; Samuel K. McGuire and wife to Alexander Walter and another 100

96TH ST, 41 West; George J. Harlow and wife to Samuel K. McGuire 1

99TH ST, n s, 136 ft w of Boulevard, 14x100.11; Frank L. Smith and wife to George Frauenfelder 1

NORTHERN AV, s s, adjoining lands of John A. Havens, indefinite; Julius Bachman and wife and another to Albert Buchman 10

BROADWAY, or Old Post Road to Yonkers, w s, adjoining land of Jonathan Odell, 17 acres; Adolph G. Backman to Eugene A. Baker 70,000

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene A. Baker and wife to American Real Estate Investment Union 70,000

138TH ST, s s, 27.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 30.10x100x33.7x100; Edward D Bertine and wife to Stephen J. Egan, all title 1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 27.5 ft w of 148th St; 513 and 515 Courtlandt Av; Anna T. and James S. Dale to John J. Bell 1

WILLIS AV, 226; William C. Oesting and wife to George H. John and wife 1

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 66.8 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x100; J. G. Flammer to Caroline Ridgley 7,000

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 83.4 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x100; same to Annie Ridgley 7,000

135TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Paul G. Decker and wife to William F. Rehfeld 1

135TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 20x100; Harry Overington and wife to Thomas Carney and wife 7,300

161ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 20x100; Joseph Weber and wife to William S. Miller and another 2,100

138TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 34.3x100; Stephen J. Egan and wife to Edward D. Bertine..all title. 1

61ST ST, 304 East; Herman Brocker to Emma Brocker 1

92D ST, s s, 320 ft e of 5th Av, 22 x108.8; Benjamin A. Williams and wife to George A. Williams 1

3D AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 60th St, 25x95; William Ahlborn and wife to Julius Jungman 60,000

76TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 21.11x102.2; William B. Bristow, referee, to Michael Coleman 48,000

76TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 60x102.2; Jacob Rieser to Bernhard Rosenstock 1

74TH ST, 121 East; Philip Braender and wife to Alexander C. Hexter... 1

128TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Patrick Oates and wife to Francis M Willmurt 1

110TH ST, s s, 213 ft w of Park Av, 21x100.11; the trustees of James Gillies, deceased, to Emeline Johnston 6,500

PARK AV, s e corner of 101st St, 16 x100; H. Lewis Cohn to Rose Cohn. 1

3D AV, 1,912; Regina Herzog to Louis Herzog 100

107TH ST, n s, 17 ft w of 4th Av, 16 x100.11; Harris Gettinger and wife to Herman Finkelstein 1

119TH ST, 30 West; Samuel E. Ayres to Mary A. Lytle 13,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AITKEN, Helen E., to S. W. Dexter; n s of Leroy St, 98.1 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years $12,000

ADAMS, Albert J., and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of Park Row and Brooklyn Bridge, 1 year 60,000

BERNSTEIN, Charles, and wife to Charles Bernstein and others, executors, &c., s s of 74th St, 150 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 10,000

BECKER, George W., and wife to E. L. Marshall, as trustee, 14 1st Av, 5 years 20,000

BEHRINGER, Henry, and another to Joseph Moffatt; n of 99th St, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 1,300

BLISS, Lydia A., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 35 to 39 Nassau St, and 56 and 58 Liberty St, 2 years 675,000

BARRETO, Gerard M., and wife to Pauline Myers; s s of 29th St, 200 ft w of 10th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 22,000

BRUMMER, Henry A., and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 10th Av. 46.10 ft e of 49th St, 1 year 16,500

BRUNNING, Henry F., and wife, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 3d St, 152/7 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year 16,000

BAKER, Eugene A., to A. G. Lackman; w s of Broadway, adjoining land of Jonathan Odell, Yonkers, 5 years 40,000

BUCKMAN, Albert, to R. B. Schoneman; w s of Northern Av, 200 ft s of n e corner, Lot 5, map of division of land of Haven & Buck, 2 years. 10,000

COLEMAN, Michael, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 76th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 35,000

COTTER, John, and wife to Mary J. Griffith; s s of 135th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 21,500

COHEN, Harris, and wife to Rebecca Weiner; s w corner of Stanton and Ridge Sts, 2 years 20,000

CANNON, Mary B., to Peter Wagner; 39 West 68th St, 1 year 2,700

CHAMBERLAIN, Frank W., to Mary E. Cahill; e s of Convent Av, 50.11 ft n of 146th St, 3 years 9,000

COTTER, John, and wife to Mary J. Griffith; s s of 135th St, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 21,500

DAVIS, Ida P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20 West 52d St, 5 years 40,000

ELTING, Mary H., to W. S. Jarvis; n s of Warren St, Lot 447, map of Church Farm, lease 15,000

EWERT, William, and wife, to Franklin Savings Bank; 320 West 40th St, 1 year 8,500

FINKELSTEIN, Herman, to Harris Gettinger; n s of 107th St, 17 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 300

FRAUNFELDER, P. George, and wife to the American Lithographic Company; n s of 99th St, 150 ft w of Boulevard, installments 3,500

FERGUSON, James, and wife to Edward Karsh; s s of 104th St, 205.6 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 6,000

GULLIVER, Louisa G., and another to the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee; 545 Madison Av, 5 years. 21,000

GRAHAM, Jennie, and another to Murray Hill Bank; s s of 71st St, 250 ft e of Park Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year 12,000

GOMPRECHT, Gustav, and wife to Joseph H. Gray; s s of 61st St, 138 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 8,500

HERSKOVITZ, Lena, to Lawrence McCormick; 317 East 49th St, 5 years 6,000

HARRISON, Edwin M., to Charles E. Butler; s s Greenwich St, 40.1 ft n of Read St, 3 years 20,000

HOFMANN, Amalie K., to Real Estate Trust Company of New-York; s w s of Woodruff Av, lot 54 map Fairmount, installs 7,000

ISRAEL, Charles, and others to A. K. Ely; 486 and 490 Canal St, demand 25,000

JUNGMAN, Julius, and wife to Gideon Fountain; w s of Third Av, 100.5 ft s of 61st St, 3 years 50,000

JOSEPHY, Hugo, to D. H. Friend; 24 East 111th St, 5 years 12,000

JOHNSON, Martin, to Jacob Hirsh; n s of 16th St, 216.10 ft. e of 5th Av, 1 year 18,500

JOHNSTON, Emeline, to John Gilies and another, trustees; s s of 110th St, 213 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 5,000

KAFKA, Ida, to Jacob Roth; 1,333 Av. A, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 5,000

KICK, Theophile, and wife to Nathaniel Doyle; n w corner Macomb's Dam Road and 152d St, 1 year 5,000

LYTLE, Mary A., to S. E. Ayres; 30 W 119th St, 3 years 2,000

LEARY, Hattie W., to S. A. Hunter; n s of 119th St, 133.4 ft w of Lenox Av, installs 9,000

MICHAELIS, Matilda, to A. S. Stowell; s s of 64th St, 415 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 17,000

MAYER, Marion, and another, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 58th St, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 10,000

MERKEL, Henry, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States; n s of 37th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 6,500

MUNRO, George, and wife to E. A. Watson and another; 40 and 48 West 59th St, 2 mortgages, 5 years $300,000

MARINUS, Katharine, and another to Maria I. Thompson; s s of Van Courtlandt Av, Lots 653 and 654, map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 3 years 1,000

McCABE, John, to A. H. Webster; s s of 11th St, 200.10 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 3,000

MARSCHING, John, and others to A. K. K. Mackay as Trustee; n s of 92d St, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 25,000

OATES, Patrick, to The Bradley and Currier Company; (Limited,) 173 West 133d St, 3 years 8,000

PERKINS, Frances W., to Joseph Byk; n s of 107th St, 33 ft w of 4th Av, and 1,250

PICKENS, Robert F., to E. A. Marring as Trustee; Vyse Av; Lot 240, map Section A of Vyse estate, 3 years 2,500

REES, William, and others to Teachers' Building and Loan Association; s s of 40th St, 235.3 ft w of 2d Av, installments 1,920

RIESER, Jacob, and wife to Bernhard Rosenstock; s w corner of Broome and Goerck Sts, 1 year 3,250

RAPP, Carrie, to Samuel Rapp; s s of 50th St, 131.3 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 6,500

RICKABY, Hamilton, and wife to The Franklin Savings Bank; 449 West 46th St, 1 year 9,000

RIDGLEY, Annie, to J. George Flammer; 177 and 179 Alexander Av, 2 years, (2 mortgages) 8,000

STEGMAYER, Joseph, and wife to Pauline Strauss; n s of 80th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 20,000

SCHALLER, Friederich, to Frederick A. Lippold; 81 Norfolk St, 1 year 1,000

STRONG, John, to Ella S. Conkling; 35th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 10,000

STEVANE, Albert, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 114 Madison St, 1 year 20,000

SCHAFFNER, Charles E., to James M. Drake; s e corner of 9th Av and 125th St, 1 year 10,000

VINEY, Charles to Maggie Schwab; Lexington Av, e s, 79 ft w of 40th St, 5 years 14,000

VELA, Mary L., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 35th St, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 1,000

WALKER, Fernando R., to the Union Theological Seminary, City of New-York; s s of Clinton Place, 25 ft w of Greene St ,3 years 5,000

WOOD, Virginia, to the Real Estate Trust Company; 259 Lenox Av, 3 years 21,000

WHITSON, Elizabeth T., to G. J. Garretson, as executor; Malden Lane, s w s, adjoining lands of James Walker, 3 years 3,000

WATKINS, Susan E., to Edward Kilpatrick; n s of 68th St, 128 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years 5,500

WALKER, Alexander, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of West End Av and 105th St, 1 year 33,000

SAME to same; s s of 105th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 12,000

WEBER, Jules, to Lewis Heyman and another, executors; n s of 42d St, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 21,000

WEBER, Fritz, and wife to George F. Bleil and another; 236 East 6th St, 3 years 4,000

WENLANDT, Caroline, to August Steiger; 323 and 325 East 72d St, 2 years 3,000

WILLIAMS, Benjamin A., and others to the Good Samaritan Dispensary; s s of 92d St, 342.7 ft e of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 47,000

WILLIAMS, George N., Jr., and wife to B. A. Williams and another, executors; s s of 99th St, 327.7 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 25,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, John C., and others, executors, to A. H. Brown $5,040

GAHREN, Charles, to L. J. Schmid. 20,300

GUTWILLIG, Alfred, to Eliza Guggenheimer 1,030

MARTIN, Margaret B., to E. L. Franklin 500

ROTH, Jacob, to Bertha Oppenheimer 1,000

RICHARDS, James, and another, executors, to C. Clarke 10,570

STOKES, James, to Louis Stern 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to G. W. Kruger and another 8,500

WHITING, Sarah L. J., to Judson S. Todd 15,197

WATSON, Robert C., and others, executors, to L. S. Brush 15,000

WILLIAMSON, Beyer A., and another, executors to G. N. Williams 80,896

Recorded Leases.

DWYER, M. J., to J. P. Yunk; store, &c., 1,502 Lexington Av, 5 years, $1,020 to $1,200

GIBSON, James, to John H. Seems; 533 Greenwich St, 5 years 720

HAWKINS, Abiel M., to Patrick W. Divers; 208 Hudson St, s e corner of Spring St, 5 years 1,800

MEYER, Mathilde, to Levi P. Knight; 10 West 14th St, 5¼ years. 10,500

RUST, John C., executor of Andrew Rust, (deceased,) to Ernst Ordemann; s e corner of 6th Av and 24th St, 24.8x75; 5 years 7,000

STERRS, Edward P., and another to John T. MacDonald and another, Lenox Av, e s, between 113th and 114th Sts, 125 ft on each, Balmoral Hotel, 9 2-12 years, $21,600 to 35,000

SPERO, Julius M., to Adolph Miller; store, &c., 897 3d Av, 2 years 1,200

TRAPHAGEN, Caroline R., to Charles Hess; store, &c., 1,469 Avenue A, 5 years 600

THE Trustees, &c., of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Henry Metcalfe and another; s w corner of Broadway and 10th St, 21 years 4,700

WILLIAMS, John P., to John Murphy; stores, 565 and 567 Hudson St, 5 2-12 years 1,200

Lis Pendens.

RUTGERS PLACE, 3; Expanded Metal Construction Company against Solomon Kaye, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50 ft front; Carrie Ridley against Robert Hanna, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON ST, 254; Hyman Schnitzer against Louis Gordon, (notice of attachment.)

11TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, 25 ft front; Julia A. Low against Julius Schulz, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

167TH ST, n e corner of Tiffany St; United States Trust Company, trustees, against Mary J. McGrath, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH AV, 17; Corydon H. Merriman against Joseph A. Thompson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

121ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 200 x100; John Elder, Jr., against Thomas Donlan, owner; William H. Brandt, contractor $2,538

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 50 ft front; Padula & Martin against John Bomkamp, owner; John B. Galotte, contractor 40

29TH ST, 37 East; Allen W. Reynolds against Mary H. Soley, owner; Hartwell & Co., contractors 188

MORNINGSIDE AV, 50; Philip Bierschenk & Co. against William H. Luth, owner and contractor 200

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Large or Small Amounts.
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On premises, 5 Beekman St.

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Desirable water front on the East River, foot of East 4th St., 94.4x610. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., 71 and 73 Liberty St.

A SPLENDID LIGHT LOFT, 75 BY 40 FEET; power, heat, elevator; very desirable. 547 West 22d St., or DUSENBURY, 88 Leonard.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD STREET. —Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. PICKEN, plaintiff, against IRA EDGAR RIDER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1895, and duly entered and filed in the above-entitled action on the 23d day of January, 1895, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 14th day of February, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, (together with the building and improvements thereon erected,) situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New-York, and known and designated by the number thirty-eight (38) on block number fifteen (15) on a map entitled "Map of Section C of North New-York, Town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.," dated Morrisania, November 10th, 1868, compiled and drawn from Mr. Findlay's map of 1866 by R. Henwood, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the first day of April, 1867; and said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Willis Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street; running thence eastwardly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southwardly, parallel with said Willis Avenue, one hundred feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along the said centre line of the block and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence northwardly, parallel with said Willis Avenue one hundred feet to the aforesaid southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 23d, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 280 Broadway, New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of February, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, February 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Referee.

EDWARD J. KRUG, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney

NAVAL WORK IN THE WAR

First Volume of the Records of '61-'65 Issued at Washington.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE GIVEN

Operations of Southern Marine Forces Included with Those of the North—Other Volumes to Follow.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Volume I. of Series 1 of "The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion" has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. With the index it comprises 890 pages, and is certain to be in great demand.

Congress authorized the work of preparing these records for publication in 1884, and permitted the employment of a small clerical force by the Navy Department to copy and classify such documents as were available in the department files or could be obtained from other reliable sources. There had been a desultory attempt by the department to collect and arrange the records, but not until Congress extended its aid was substantial progress made. Under the act of 1884, the office of Naval War Records was organized, and Prof. James R. Soley of the navy became the first Superintendent.

The introduction to Volume I. dwells upon the difficulty encountered in collecting the records. While the official reports of commanders of fleets and of vessels acting singly were on file in the Navy Department, it was found that the correspondence between flag officers and their subordinates was frequently missing. Recognizing the fact that the historical value of the work would be impaired through the absence of this squadron correspondence, the department made extraordinary efforts to secure the letterbooks and papers of the chief officers in both navies, and with marked success.

The reports of the Union commanders are fairly complete, but, owing to the destruction of a large part of the archives of the Confederate Navy Department, the Confederate records are necessarily deficient. In order to supply the many deficiencies which were found as the work proceeded, special agents were detailed to make careful searches in various parts of the country, with the result that many duplicates of the desired papers were found in the personal files of participants.

Among the principal events covered by the first volume from the Union records are the capture of the slavers Nightingale and Triton, capture of the Confederate privateer Savannah, escape of the Confederate steamship Sumter from the Mississippi River, capture of Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell, (the Trent affair;) capture of the Confederate privateer Beauregard, escape of the Confederate steamship Sumter from Martinique, the Eugenia Smith affair, departure of the Confederate steamship Nashville from Southampton, England, under the convoy of a British frigate, and the seizure of Myers and Tunstall at Tangier, Morocco.

The work of classifying the records proceeded slowly until 1888. In that year Congress enlarged the clerical force of the office. In the succeeding years the value of the work in hand became better known to Congress, and the appropriations were sufficiently large to permit of gratifying advances.

The publication is divided into three series. The first includes reports, orders, and correspondence, both Union and Confederate, relating to all naval operations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and inland waters of the United States during the war of the rebellion, together with operations of vessels acting singly, either as cruisers or privateers, in different parts of the world. The second series treats of the condition of the Union Navy in 1861, before the commencement of hostilities, and to its increase during the war; also of the construction and outfit of the Confederate Navy, returns of naval and military property captured by the navies of both sides during the war, and correspondence relating to naval prisoners.

In the third series will be found all reports, orders, and correspondence of the Union and Confederate authorities not specially relating to the matter of the first and second series.

Congress passed a law governing the distribution of the sets comprising the publication in 1894. The House is to get 6,840 copies, the Senate 2,112, and the Navy Department 1,048. Secretary Herbert announces that the Navy Department is prepared to continue the publication of the records as rapidly as Congress may authorize the work. There is no doubt that there will be a general wish to obtain these records. Already the published records of the Union and Confederate Armies have become scarce, and one who endeavors to secure a complete file is certain to find that nothing short of a liberal expenditure of money will gratify his desire, for the dealers, who have bought up these volumes as far as possible, demand considerable sums for them.

The new volume contains illustrations of the United States ships Kearsarge, Powhatan, Iroquois, and Constellation, representing different types, and of the Confederate ships Sumter, Florida, and Alabama.

A chapter of absorbing interest relates to the fitting out of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and her subsequent career. There is a mass of correspondence, including interesting letters from Raphael Semmes, the famous commander of the Alabama, which give a complete history of the operations of this formidable commerce destroyer from the time of her initial voyage under the rebel flag.

All the preliminaries in connection with the fitting out of the Alabama and the other cruisers of her class were carried on in England, and men and stores were shipped from that country to the ports whence the cruisers first started on their work of destruction. One letter, dated London, July 28, 1862, contains instructions from the registered owners of the bark Agrippina to the Captain of that craft, in regard to going to Terceira, in the Azores, and the transfer of her cargo to the steamer Enrica, afterward known as the Alabama. The Captain was informed that upon his arrival in the Bay of Praya he would recognize the Enrica by a white English ensign stopped to the aftershroud of her main rigging. The English ensign played an important part in the operations of these rebel cruisers.

In another chapter Capt. Semmes relates how he drilled the crew of the Alabama and made it so effective against Federal shipping. In another portion of the volume is given a list of vessels captured by the Alabama. Between Sept. 5 and Dec. 7, 1862, the rebel cruiser burned twenty-one Yankee craft and released six on bond.

Illicit Distillers Captured.

Internal Revenue Collector A. Augustus Healy and his deputies yesterday raided an illicit still in full operation at 243 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn.

They arrested William Hoffman, fifty years old, of 245 Lee Avenue, and Alfred Benson, forty years old, of 251 Humboldt Street. The brass vats, four barrels of whisky, and a lot of other material were taken to the Collector's storeyard.

The still was in the rear of a deserted wire factory. The authorities say that they have sufficient evidence for conviction. The two prisoners will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle to-day.

"Dan" Waldron Met Two Young Men on the Bridge, Walked Up Town with Them, and Lost His Money.

"Dan" Waldron, an actor belonging to John Kernell's company, walked across the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge on Thursday night after a performance in Brooklyn, and on his way he met two young men who addressed him by name.

Waldron did not recognize the young men, but, as they appeared to know him, he remained in their company, and when they reached this city they drank together several times.

Waldron and the two young men crossed the City Hall Park and walked up Broadway. They drank beer at two or three places on the way up Broadway, and at some street, the name of which Waldron does not remember, they turned off and went to a place to get another last glass of beer.

Where he went or what happened to him between that time and 5 o'clock yesterday morning Waldron does not know. He was found at that hour at Broadway and Bond Street rolling around in the gutter and moaning. The policeman who found him concluded that he had been given "knock-out" drops and took him to a drug store, where an emetic was given him. Waldron was then taken to the Mercer Street Police Station. When he regained consciousness sufficiently to know what he was doing he discovered that he had been robbed of $20 in money, a gold watch and chain worth $—and a diamond pin worth $150.

Waldron and the policeman then started out in search of the two young men. They found Henry Clark, twenty-one years old, of 35 Carmine Street, in a restaurant at 244 Thompson Street, and arrested him. Waldron stated that he was one of the men with whom he had been drinking. None of the lost property was found on Clark, and he declared that he was innocent.

Clark was taken before Justice Taintor in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was held in $1,000 for examination.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Van Norman Institute Reception.—There was a musicale and reception last night at the Van Norman Institute, 280 West Seventy-first Street. Mme. Van Norman and Mrs. Matthews were assisted in receiving by Miss Metcalfe, Miss Leddy, Miss Worth, Miss Pierson, Miss Wert, Miss Louise Wright, Miss Campbell, Miss Goth, Miss Ronncesville, Miss Smith, Miss Sharpe, and Miss Reickhardt. The pretty parlors at the institute were filled with society people. The musicale was under the direction of Miss Lillie Berg. Among those present were Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Winnie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Becket, Miss Martha Washington Becket, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Knight, the Rev. and Mrs. R. R. Booth, the Rev. Dr. Maynard, the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, Dr. and Mrs. Curry, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Madison C. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Judge, Mr. and Mrs. James Thomson, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Miss Helen Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Garth, Mr. and Mrs. Schoupe, Mr. and Mrs. Inman, Dr. and Mrs. Fite, Mr. and Mrs. March, Mr. and Mrs. Bibb, Mr. P. H. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. W. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Veiller, Miss Veiller, Dr. Eagan, and D. Mason and Miss Mason. Mme. Van Norman wore a gown of gray brocaded satin, with a jet front. Mrs. Matthews's gown was of black satin.

—Entertainment by the Students' Dramatic Club.—"A Widow Hunt; or, Everybody's Friend," a farcical comedy, in three acts, was given last night at the Berkeley Lyceum by the Students' Dramatic Club. A large audience enjoyed the play. The cast was as follows:

Felix Featherly.....Powhatan R. Robinson
Frank Icebrook.....William H. Peckham
Major Wellington De Boots..
.....George T. Smith
Trap .....G. Young Bauchle
Mrs. Featherly.....Juliet Irving
Mrs. De Boots ..... Mrs. V. Burton-Hart
Mrs. Swandown.....Elizabeth W. King
Fanny .....Katheryn Wheaton

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Booth, Leon H. Hurtt, Col. Walter J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. De Mott, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Galway, Mrs. P. R. Robertson, M. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Seargent, B. Myers, Miss M. Ketchum, Dr. William A. Ewing, T. Perry, Miss Schoonmaker, and B. Bristol Barr.

—Social Incidents Yesterday.—Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock of 457 Madison Avenue gave a musicale at her home last night. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained the O. N. sewing class yesterday afternoon at her home, 20 Gramercy Park. Mrs. Isabel Spencer Freeland gave the first lecture of her Lenten course at the home of Mrs. B. L. Ludington, 44 East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. Owing to the sudden illness of Prof. H. H. Boyesen, the lecture on Browning which he was to have given at 535 Fifth Avenue was postponed.

—Mrs. Westervelt's Luncheon.—Mrs. Westervelt gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon at her home, 7 West Fiftieth Street. Among the guests were Mrs. Larnard, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Ingersol, Miss Keane, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Loring, Miss Coffin, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Worden, Miss Katté, Mrs. Doty, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Haldane, and Mrs. Miller. The Entertainment Club will meet at Mrs. Westervelt's home next Tuesday evening.

—Spanish Dramatic Society.—The fashionable representatives of Spanish America living in this city will, no doubt, turn out in full force at the dramatic entertainment to be given to-night in the Berkeley Lyceum by the Circulo Colon Cervantes. The programme will consist of three one-act plays and an operetta brimful of sparkling Spanish music.

—Hoffman-Smith Wedding.—Miss Louise Norwood Smith, daughter of L. Bayard Smith, is to be married to Samuel Verplanck Hoffman in Trinity Church at noon on April 17.

—Concert by Columbia Students.—The Columbia College Musical Society will give an entertainment this evening in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

PRINCIPAL M'ALLISTER HAS RESIGNED

Requested to by the Committee in Charge of the Boys' High School.

Alexander G. McAllister, Principal of the Boys' High School, Putnam and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, has resigned, at the request of the local committee in charge of the school.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, in speaking about the resignation, said that since Mr. McAllister had a severe attack of the grip, about two years ago, he has not been the same man.

Mr. McAllister has been attached to the Brooklyn schools for some years, having gone to that city from New-Jersey. He is a relative of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin. The salary of the position is $5,000.

Principal Walter B. Gunnison of School No. 19 is a candidate for the place made vacant. So, also, is William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The salary is the same as that now received by Mr. Maxwell, but the position of Principal of the Boys' High School is easier and more permanent than that of Superintendent.

McKane Has Served One Year.

John Y. McKane, the ex-Czar of the old town of Gravesend, was taken to Sing Sing Prison just one year ago yesterday.

Unfounded Efforts in Germany to Discredit This Country's Exports.

Consul Warner's recent report to the State Department concerning the caution given by the authorities of Cologne, Germany, against American dried apples, on account of presumed contamination by zinc in the process of their preparation, has not caused any consternation among the large New-York exporters of dried fruits.

The chief representative of the firm of E. Myers & Co., which is a leader in the exportation of dried fruits to Germany, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"At various periods during the past three or four years there have been not only in Cologne, but in Berlin and other German cities, numerous attempts to decry the wholesomeness of American dried apples, and it has become an old story with us and others in the trade and does not give us much perplexity. At one time packers used zinc netting in their evaporators, but even the best chemists of this country and Germany agreed that any contamination from zinc was infinitesimal and of no moment. Our own chemist humorously assured us that if a man could eat fifty pounds of evaporated apples at a sitting he would suffer from the overload of fruit, but not from any effect of zinc. However, of late we have aimed to give consumers the best assurance of purity, and the trade has induced a large number of packers to adopt wooden slides in their evaporators instead of the suspected zinc nettings. In fact we now ship our apples with a guarantee known as 'zinc free.'

"The exportation of American evaporated apples exhibits a steady increase, home crops considered, (we alone having shipped 25,000 cases during the past year,) and our trade has often asked the Government to help us dispel the erroneous reports which occur from time to time. In all countries where an article competes with a home production even a whim about it can be exaggerated by a political or some other antagonistic clique, and then all blame is thrown upon the competitor. In England, American dairymen for a long time got all the censure for 'bogus,' or adulterated cheese, but investigation has disclosed the fact that the fraud was largely perpetrated abroad.

"So you see there may be other bad goods put up in the old country. The Consular reports are certainly valuable and instructive, but the Consuls should always inform themselves thoroughly, so as to avoid starting a dangerous or misleading sensation."

A Kentuckian After "Green Goods."

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 1.—Another "green-goods" man was arrested in this city this morning.

A detective, who saw him alight from a Pennsylvania train, followed him to the Western Union Telegraph office, where he told the operator that he wanted to send a message to Thomas Hunter at Claremont, now a part of Jersey City.

The operator told him that Hunter was a "green-goods" operator, who had been driven out of the city more than six months ago.

The detective took the man into custody. At Police Headquarters he described himself as John J. Ladd, thirty-three years old, a farmer of Dorsey, Trigg County, Ky. He had a revolver and $150. He was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of aiding and abetting a "green-goods" swindle.

C. H. Young and Thomas McAdam, the Texans arrested yesterday, and James Keary, the boy who was guiding them to New-York, were also arraigned this morning, but were remanded until to-morrow.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Portia, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Portia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Athos, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York, at ♔3 PM for Santos, Martha, and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. ♔25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March ♔3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranía with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March ♔9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for direct by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

♔Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Mch. 9, 2 P. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 16, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 23, 2 P.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 90 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Veendam, Saturday, March 9, 1:00 P. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, March 16, 1:00 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, March 2.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, March 5
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 8
SEMINOLE.....Monday, March 11
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville, Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R.
W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M. | Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. | Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6
Havel, Tues., June 4 | Spree, Tues., July 9

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southamoton-(London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
Normannia, Mh. 28, 11 AM | A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Ap. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 AM
Besides **DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE** by Twin-screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.
Prussia, Mch. 2, 10 AM. | Persia, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.
Russia, Mch. 9, 3 P. M. | Phoenicia, Mch. 23, 3½ PM
1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
New-York..Mar. 6, 11 AM | New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM
Berlin....Mar. 13, 11 AM | Paris....April 17, 11 AM
Paris....Mar. 27, 11 AM | Berlin..April 24, 11 AM
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM | New-York..My. 1, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Waesland..March 6, M. | Noordland..Ap. 3, 11 AM
Belgenland..Mar. 13, 7 AM | Waesland..Ap. 10, 5 PM
Rhynland..Mar. 20, 1 PM | Friesland....Ap. 17, M.
West'land..Mar. 27, 4 PM | Rhynland..Apr. 24, 4 PM.
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
♔Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M. | ♔Adriatic, April 3, noon.
♔Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M. | ♔Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM
Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 PM. | Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.
♔Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM | ♔Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. ♔Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A.M. | Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.
Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P.M. | Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago, 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and **3:38** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets
In Effect January 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
9:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car for Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, "Florida Express," 3:20 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a. Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of F